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POLITICAL.

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The Truest Friend to the South.

In response to the reckless suggestion of the *World*, that "there are not lacking some indications that it is one of Mr. Grant's first purposes, if re-elected to remodel the State Governments of North Carolina and Georgia to suit his own views," Alexander H. Stephens says in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*: "We know nothing of the 'indications' of Gen. Grant's purposes here referred to by the New-York *World*; but we do know that when Gov. Bullock wished a 'remodeling' of the Fifth Congressional District of this State, and represented it as being in a state of insurrection, after the election of 1870, he was backed by Mr. Greeley, who then refused the law-abiding people of the district a hearing through his columns against the aspersions and calumnies cast upon them. The New-York *World* itself refused lately, in its columns, to insert, further, that Gen. Grant, at that time, refused to interfere any further in the internal affairs of Georgia, though the result of the elections just held had been the restoration of the State Administration to the hands of the Democracy. We are, therefore, inclined to look upon this note of alarm as only one of the tricks of the *World* to fever the cause of the man, who did as much, if not more, to effecting the remodeling of the Governments of all the Southern States, first and last, than any man living; and who has lately, that it is the duty of the Executive head to remodel as often as it may deem it necessary to do so, to accomplish the same purpose."

When Did Fenton Cease to Like Grant?

On March 23, 1870, Gov. Fenton wrote, in a published letter: "Nor, since Gen. Grant's Administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for his supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership."

On Nov. 1, 1870, in a speech at Jamestown, Gov. Fenton was outspoken in his praise of the Administration of Gen. Grant: "What has Great done since November, 1869, that has changed Fenton's views? The only answer is that he has removed some of Fenton's friends from office. And this is a civil service reformer!

A Consistent Statesman.

HORACE GREELEY AT PITTSBURG, SEPT. 19, 1872.

"I demanded that there should be a fair, open, free discussion before that Southern people, and an honest, untorrified, unconstrained vote and, if they approved, *if the people of the South said they wanted division*, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT.

"*And we now, today, if the nation was to be imperiled, and there were just two modes of seeing it, to trust to the chances of a shock, or to the chances of a free vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former.*"

HORACE GREELEY AT CINCINNATI SEPT. 20, 1872.

"Last evening, at Pittsburg, in the course of some off-hand remarks to a vast assemblage like this, I took pains to explain those circumstances, the extraordinary, unprecedented circumstances under which I was impelled in the Winter of 1860 to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of union or disunion to a free, unconstrained vote of the Southern people. Those remarks which I made last evening have been misrepresented; have been, I think, perverted into an expression of a present belief, a present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure. Fellow-citizens, I utterly repudiate and disclaim that sentiment. [Cheers.] I do not believe that one State, or that ten States or even a majority of all the States has a moral, legal or constitutional right to dissolve our Union."

It is pretty clear that between Pittsburg and Cincinnati Mr. Greeley found he had "put his foot in it" and found it necessary to change his views. A man who changes his views every twenty-four hours is hardly the man for President.

United Reform Movement.

The undersigned desire to join the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform in inviting the presence and co-operation of the friends of municipal reform, in the mass-meeting to be held at Cooper Union today. We believe that the public interests and the exigencies of the Reform movement demand that its friends be summoned to an immediate and earnest effort to secure the special objects of this meeting, which are, first, to influence the nomination of certain candidates for the offices of the City and County of New-York, to be filled at the next election; second, to concert with our movement all the organizations and friends of Reform to complete the work undertaken, and generally to appeal to the public again for a fresh indorsement of the agencies and methods employed:

R. B. Sherman, Geo. H. Moller, Wm. A. Booth, E. Brockaway, M. D., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Wm. Ottendorf, James C. Holden, Gilman, Son & Co., Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer, James Emott, W. E. Vermilye, J. D. Jones, Henry Clews, Emil Sauer, J. D. Vermilye, F. D. Tappen, John A. Stewart, Eliezer S. Ballou, Joseph Seligman, Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, Benjamin Tatham, Harper & Bro., H. N. Burr, Nathan Bishop, Geo. W. Lane, Samuel Sloan.

Greeley Stratagems in Connecticut.

It has been ascertained that the Greeleyites of Connecticut have recently sent out a secret circular, in which they urge a union with the Democrats in the town elections next month, that they may thereby reduce the regular Republican vote. The circular admits that gains on the part of the Republicans at that time "would be very damaging in their effect on our friends;" and then it is added that "game on our part would bring out the hesitating, who want to come out for the Liberal cause, but do not like to join themselves to a failing cause." Meanwhile the Republicans are not at all ashamed. The Republican State Committee held a meeting in Hartford, Friday night, and most encouraging reports were received. In nine of the Twenty-one Senatorial Districts gains are promised; in only three, it was reported, does the Greeley defection amount to anything, and in none is it serious.

Greeley's Appeal to the Rebels for Aid.

In reference to Mr. Greeley's speech in Harrisburg, in which he demanded amnesty for the few ex-rebels who are not permitted by the Constitution to hold office, the Providence *Journal* says: "It is estimated that there are about 200 of them; Jeff. Davis, Robert Toombs, Semmes, and men of that character. The disability of these men to hold office, under the Government they betrayed, is all the legal punishment that remains of the rebellion. He, one of this class, so far as our recollection goes, has ever asked to be restored and been refused. Many of the bloodiest and the worst of them, having asked for the removal of their disabilities, and pledged their allegiance to the Government, have been taken at their word and restored. A few of them hang out. With the path open before them, they will not walk in it, because it implies a regret for their past treason, in which they glory, and of which they declare that they regret nothing but the failure. They will not come back 'as *traitors*.' They must have from the Government, the acknowledgment of wrong. * * * The political motive of this speech is plain. Mr. Greeley is speaking to the South. He has given up the hope of Northern support beyond the Democratic Party, and the corollary. The voices of Vermont and Maine tell him what he has to expect from the portion of the country that was loyal in the war; he turns to the portion that was disloyal; and he takes the extremest ground of the Southern position. We shall be mistaken if this remarkable speech does not injure Mr. Greeley here more than it can help him there."

Democratic Grant Club in San Francisco.

The Democratic Grant and Wilson Club of the Tenth Ward of San Francisco, had on its lists as the latest mail advices the names of 162 active members, all old-time Democrats. They held an enthusiastic meeting on the evening of Sept 12, and were addressed by Hon. James T. Ryan, Judge Tyler, Gen. A. M. Winn and others. One of the speakers said he was an old man, and he could not afford to vote for Greeley. It would take the rest of his life to explain to his wife and grandchildren why he had done so.

The Credit Mobilier Slander—Judge Scofield's Reply.

The following is Judge Scofield's reply to the letter of a friend respecting the Credit Mobilier slander:

TROY, PENN., Sept. 14, 1872.

J. S. Alden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant reached me here. I have not seen the *World* nor any paper containing the charge you allude to, but I understand that I and others in Congress in 1867-8 are accused of receiving stock of a company called the "Credit Mobilier," as an inducement or reward for passing certain legislation favorable to the Union Pacific Railroad. The charge is utterly untrue so far as I am concerned. I believe I have opposed every measure introduced in Congress in the interest of this railroad corporation. If I have not, the exceptional instance now escapes my recollection. While I am aware of no valid reason why any person might not hold stock in the Company referred to, who came by it honestly, the truth is I never owned, in any shape or form, a share or cent of it. Yours truly,

G. W. SCOFIELD.

The Tribune and Judge Tremaine.

The *Tribune* is making a great calling over some excited utterances of Judge Tremaine, made before the attack upon Sumner—utterances for which Mr. Tremaine nobly atoned by word and act very soon after. But in the same paper it announces that James S. Thayer is to address a Greeley mass-meeting. This has led us to refer to the Twenty-fifth chapter of *Greeley's American Conflict*. We find there that at a Democratic State Convention held at Albany on Jan. 31, 1861—when, if we mistake not, Mr. Tremaine made his speech—Horatio Seymour, Amasa J. Parker and James S. Thayer, now leading Greeley orators, were present and made speeches and listened with applause to the addresses of others. One of these orators said: "Finally, if Congress and our States cannot settle peacefully with our Southern brethren, let us at least part as friends." Mr. Thayer, after urging some compromise, said: "If we cannot, we can at least, in an authoritative way and a practical manner, arrive at the basis of a peaceable separation," and this sentiment was received with "renewed cheers." His colleague: "The public mind will bear the avowal, and let us make it, that if a revolution of force is to begin, it shall be inaugurated at home. And if the incoming Administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, we announce when the head of Black Republicanism turns to bleeding, and seeks from the fragment of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for coercion—another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people by making those who would inaugurate a reign of terror the first victims of a national guillotine," and this bloody declaration was received with "enthusiastic applause." Encouraged by this he closed by saying: "What shall we say to our people when we come to meet this state of facts? That the Union must be preserved. But if that cannot be, what then? Peaceable separation. [Applause.] As we are not aware that Mr. Thayer has ever retracted or atoned for these sentiments, he seems a good orator for a meeting to promote the election of Mr. Greeley.

Work in Westchester.

The Republicans of Westchester are actively marshaling their forces for the campaign. In the village of Bedford, which adjoins Chappaqua, a Grant and Wilson Club has flourished for some time, but on Friday night a considerable number of citizens gathered at the village Court-house and formed a second Republican club, with Hon. Wm. H. Robinson, Dr. Seavey, Jas. E. Trowbridge, and others, among the officers. Appropriate speeches were delivered and immense enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement of the occasion exceeding that of any previous election.

A Democrat on the Greeley Democracy.

Mr. Samuel Campbell, son of the late honorable gentleman of that name, a graduate of Princeton College and a well-known barrister of this State, has heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but now comes out in a letter repudiating the Baltimore bargain and pledging his vote to the Republican National and State tickets. In this letter occur the following significant passages:

"A combination, under the auspices of the demagogues of the Democratic Party, with the outlawed and baser portion of the Republican Party, led by the chief malcontents and arch libeler of the age, is not the sort of Democracy in which I have been educated, and therefore no bond of sympathy which entitles it to my support. To my personal knowledge, several of my Democratic friends and neighbors feel as I do upon this subject, and many Otsego Democrats will be found to relish the 'bitter pill.'"

Personal Notes.

Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, has been compelled by illness to abandon public speaking for the present. He is suffering from asthma and a cold, with a tendency to congestion of the lungs, but hopes to be able to take the stump again about the middle of October....

E. Joy Morris has been induced to withdraw his declination of the Greeley nomination for Congress in the Second District of Pennsylvania. He has manifested life-long hungering for office, and his declination was more strange than his present acceptance.....Hon. William Gray has greatly disappointed the Greeleyites of Massachusetts by refusing to run for Congress in the Fourth District....The Republicans of the Eighth District of Wisconsin have nominated Dr. A. S. McDill, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, for Congress.....Col. W. B. Shelby has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of Mississippi.

Assembly Nominations.

The following are additional Republican nominations for the Assembly of this State:

Onondaga County—First District, William H. H. Gere; Second District, George Rayner; Third District, John I. Furbeck.

Clinton County—Everett C. Baker.

Wayne County—Second District, Lucien T. Yeomans.

Another Prominent Man Wrongly Claimed.

The Greeleyite organ here all claimed that Chief-Justice Christiancy, of Michigan, is a supporter of Greeley for the Presidency. During his absence from home this story obtained uncontradicted, even a wider spread currency than they have usually given their fictions. But now it can be laid aside with the rest of their disproved assertions, for the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* of last week says: "Immediately upon his return home he denounced the corrupt Greeley combination, and expressed himself unreservedly in favor of Grant's re-election."

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, is awake and in earnest. On Saturday large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson meetings were held, and speeches made by J. F. Manning, of Massachusetts; Mr. Johnson, of Binghamton; Col. F. S. Lambert and others. The meeting of the Greeleyites called for the same evening was a failure, the hall in which it was to have been held being filled with the supporters of Grant. Hon. A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, will address the citizens in the same place on Sept. 30.

Ottawa County Nominations.

The Republicans of Clinton County have nominated an excellent ticket, as follows: For Assembly, Everett C. Baker, of Plattsburg; County Treasurer, David P. Dobie, present incumbent; Superintendent of the Poor, Peter Seneral; School Commissioners, William B. Dodge and Robert S. McCullough; Coroner, Hiram Carter; Justices of Sessions, Lucien H. Vaughan. The Plattsburg *Sentinel* says: "We commend as wise and appropriate the general acts of the Convention. It sought out its candidates with the most judicious discrimination, and has given us a ticket that we take pride and pleasure in putting at the head of our columns. We sincerely congratulate the friends of old Clinton. That it will be in commendation of the right, and in condemnation of the wrong, we believe we may safely affirm."

The Maine Legislature.

The Maine Senate last year contained twenty-six Republicans and three Democrats, and there were two vacancies. The House of Representatives was composed of 113 Republicans and thirty-eight Democrats, and one Independent—making the Republican majority on joint ballot, ninety-six. This year the Republicans have elected thirty members of the Senate and the Democrats one, the latter being secured through defection in Somerset County, occasioned by the removal of the county seat from Nomkewock to Skowhegan. Two Reps. and one Dem. cannot be heard from, so the list of members of the House can be made complete. But the returns received already from the other districts show that the Republicans have chosen 136 members. There are two Independent members, and the Democrats have secured only nineteen.

Another Slander Against Mr. Blaine Killed.

A leading Democratic paper in Maine, just before the election, accused Mr. Blaine of having acted in bad faith with the estate of the late A. W. Johnson, of Belfast, in a business transaction. The executor of that estate, Mr. C. B. Haseltine, of Belfast, as soon as his attention was called to the accusation, sent a letter to the paper in which he says: "Allow me now, as one of the executors of Mr. Johnson's estate, to say that your information is entirely erroneous. I desire further to say that Mr. Blaine's conduct in the whole matter was that of a gentleman, and a man of honor. Opposed as I am to Mr. Blaine politically, I feel constrained to bear my testimony to his just and honorable conduct in all business transactions with which I have had any connection, or of which I have had any knowledge." Of course the Democratic paper has never published Mr. Haselitne's letter.

Union League of Philadelphia.

The National Campaign Committee of the Union League of Philadelphia, to whom that influential body delegated the authority to express its sentiments upon the issues of the present canvass, have adopted a series of resolutions declaring that they have now, as during the rebellion, the highest confidence in the patriotism, judgment and ability of Gen. Grant, and that in John F. Hartranft, the candidate for Governor, they recognize one who, in every position, private or official, has acquitted himself with honor and fidelity to the trust reposed in him. They declared their earnest support of the entire Republican ticket, and denounce all malcontents and disorganizers.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has written a letter to Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, congratulating him upon his nomination for re-election to Congress, and saying: "I remember how ably, and how usefully too, you served the House and the nation on the important committee to which I appointed you during my Speakership, and I am glad that the country is again to have your talents, your genial manner, and your energies in the service. I do not doubt, of course, that your district and State are to give those noble majorities for the right for which they have been so honorably distinguished, and, therefore, your majority by thousands is an assured fact."

The Straight Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—A Springfield, Ill., special says the Straight-out Democratic State Central Committee met there yesterday, and nominated a full ticket for State officers. The Electors at large are W. C. Sondy, of Cook, and H. M. Wead, of Peoria. The State ticket is as follows:

Governor—Sidney Breese, of Clinton.
Lieutenant-Governor—D. S. Starrs, of Greene.
Secretary of State—Seth Sutton, of Clark.
Auditor—C. H. Wirtman, of Massac.
Treasurer—Henry West, of McLean.
Attorney General—George A. Meech, of Cook.

Stirring up the Greeleyites of Alabama.

The Mobile *Register* publishes a long article making a doleful appeal to the Greeleyites of Alabama to try to make good the boasts uttered so freely for them. It begins thus, and shows the desperate straits to which the Greeleyites are reduced: "It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a vast deal of work to be done in the remaining seven weeks of this canvass that will not be done unless our people universally rouse themselves from their lethargy and put their shoulders to the wheel as one impulse and with their whole united strength. It is all very well for confident gentlemen to say: 'Oh! we must carry the State.' 'We'll give Greeley and Herndon 20,000 majority.' We have no sort of objection to such assertions; we only hope it will be more than proved. But it will not be unless the party rouse up confidently resent it will work more and talk less. Alabama made loud-mouthed pledges before the whole country of what she meant to do. She boasted abroad, through her representatives, and as home through her press, of what she would accomplish this campaign. We are free to confess that to this day she has not secured the accomplishment of her undertaking, by any manner of means; and, unless she goes to work in earnest, with steady and systematized work by every man in his place, she will not secure it."

John Brown's Family.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the Democratic Party of this country has not been accustomed to regard the family of old John Brown with any marked degree of reverence and respect, but they have recently hunted up a brother of his, named Frederick Brown, and as he is "out for Greeley" they name him under the shadow, or the story (whichever they may now think it) of Ossawattamie's name, although it does not appear that he ever had any connection with John Brown's anti-slavery operations, or contributed a dollar or a word of sympathy to the cause to which his brother devoted himself. As it happens, another member of the family has also spoken, and his position is worth knowing. It is John Brown, Jr., son of old Ossawattamie, and his companion in his perils. He was asked some time ago to unite himself with Greeley party, and in response wrote the following letter:

PUT-IN-BAY, Ottawa County, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received yours of the 1st instant. It is a matter of surprise to me that you could for a moment suppose that I am in favor of placing Horace Greeley, the tried friend of liberty and equal rights, had found it necessary to oppose with all his might these many years. If any other of my friends entertain such an opinion of me, please do me the favor to correct their mistake. I am still as I ever have been, faithful to Republican principles, and to the only party in the United States which, it seems to me, fairly represents them—the party, whose leaders and chieftains are Grant and Wilson. Very truly yours,

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

Local Notes.

Michael Norton is actively canvassing the Fifth Assembly District for a nomination for the Assembly.

A meeting in the Twentieth Ward, Saturday night, at No. 1,973 Broadway, nominated Mr. Robert Power for Alderman.

On Wednesday evening next the Liberal Republicans of the Second Assembly District will raise a banner in front of No. 184 Chatham-street.

The Sixth Ward Working Men's Independent Association met Saturday evening at No. 68 Bayard-street, and transacted business relating to the coming election.

Gen. N. P. Banks, accompanied by Gov. Hoffman, is to leave this City for Stroudsburg, Penn., in a few days. The two are to make an extended stumping tour in that State.

Saturday evening there was a large gathering at the residence of Mr. Wm. McMahon, No. 68 East Broadway, and a banner bearing the likeness of Hon. James O'Brien was unfurled to the breeze. Speeches were made in favor of the election of Mr. O'Brien to the civic chair.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, met Saturday evening at No. 242 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. Samuel Hamilton in the chair. Addresses were made by Messrs. Peterson, Fox, Hamilton and Peebles. On Monday the Association will permanently organize by electing officers to serve for the ensuing year.

An Independent Citizens' Reform Association was perfected at Pruyses Hall last evening by the election of the following officers: Chairman, C. Lefferson; Secretary, Jos. Franklin; Vice-Presidents, A. Loeb, A. H. Mass and M. Ehrenich. Resolutions were passed nominating Jacob Herr as member of Assembly from the Twentieth District.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening, at Grubb's Hall, One Hundredth-street, to inaugurate a Grant and Wilson Central Campaign Club, and resolutions were passed pledging the organization to work industriously to secure the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson. Speeches were made by Ex-Senator Petty, Herman Dickson and others.

GREELEY ON THE STUMP.

Prompt and Sweeping Repudiation of Him by Cincinnati.

The Pernicious Doctrine of His Pittsburg Speech Exposed.

His Slanderous Imputations on the Soldiers Refuted.

How He Spent the Sabbath at Louisville—His Attempts to Wheedle and Then to Bully the Colored People into Voting for Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Horace Greeley left here yesterday afternoon, just in time to escape the painful spectacle of the greatest Republican demonstration, both as to numbers and enthusiasm, the city has ever seen. He had attracted crowds, brought by curiosity alone, but he had scarcely departed when the streets were filled with marching crowds of Republicans shouting lustily for Grant. For an hour Ward Grant Clubs were filing into Court-street, Market Space, and the adjacent streets, until all that neighborhood was densely packed with masses bearing torches, banners and transparencies, until not less than 10,000 men were wedged into Market Space alone. The most significant incident was the fact that a large portion of those present were Germans, and that German words made as large a display as ever before, thus putting an effectual stop to the slander that they had been carried off like sheep by Schurz and Hassaurek. But more cheering even than the vast numbers of the display was the intense enthusiasm manifested. For more than an hour the Republican jubilee was so great, and the cheers for Grant and Wilson and Hayes and Hagerty so continuous and lusty, as to drown even the stentorian tones of Gen. Logan and the bell-like voice of Gov. Hawley, both of whom tried in vain for a time to make themselves heard, while at the other stand Secretary Delano and Gen. Butler made their speeches to the reporters and few hundred gathered immediately about the stand. It was such a demonstration as no Greeleyite had deemed possible, as no Republican had dared hope for, and was so entirely overwhelming as to wring from the *Commercial* today this admission:

"It had been contended by all the Liberals and Democrats of the county, and conceded by many Republicans that it would be impossible to approach the Schurz demonstration either in numbers or spirit, particularly as no German speaker could be presented to attract through curiosity or devotion to the cause the masses from over the Rhine. This view of the case, candor compels me to say turned out erroneous, and we must say of the meeting last night, as we did or that of Tuesday night of last week, that it was immense in numbers, both in the crowds of people drawn out and the enthusiasm manifested. Until last night the Schurz meeting was without compeer; then it was surpassed."

The Greeleyites fill themselves no longer on such dry husks as that Hamilton County will give them 5,000 majority, or that they can positively carry Ohio. No one after seeing this indubitable evidence that the party in this gloriously steady State is as numerous, as aggressive and as enthusiastic as ever before, can doubt that a magnificent victory awaits us in November. Hamilton County is confessedly the Greeley stronghold, yet here Republicanism shows itself as powerful as ever.

The meeting of last night was rather for a display of Republican strength than for speaking. All the addresses were short, and could be heard by only a small portion of those present.

It was impossible for any speaker to intensify the enthusiasm with which the masses came upon the ground.

Secretary Delano was the first speaker at the middle stand, delivering one of his forcible appeals for the maintenance of what we have won by the continuance of the Republican Party in power, which he showed would be put in jeopardy by the success of the Democracy through Greeley, upon whose Pittsburg speech, he said: "Why does Horace Greeley go to Pittsburg and say to the largest collection of brave and patriotic men that ever gathered together upon this continent: 'You have come here for the purpose of stirring up war?' Why does he announce that great—what shall I call it?—untruth? Those men had no thought of war, no thought of discord, no thought of disturbing harmony. They met as brave men to shake each other by the hand and congratulate themselves that they had restored the country and saved the flag of the Union. Why denounce them as trying to keep up strife? I will tell you, my friends. It was to break up the Republican Party, for all that falsehood invented and malice uttered has been invented and uttered to destroy the Republican Party and restore the rebels to power. You forbid it. You voted against it, and so will those like you until traitors shall read anew the great truth that the Republican Party lives—lives to take care of the Union that it has saved."

Gen. Butler followed in a strong argument for the Republican Party and upon Pittsburg he said:

Mr. Greeley told the citizens of Pittsburg, after the great meeting of soldiers of the war, where there was not a word of hate, not a word of unkindness, not a single word of harshness directed against the rebels—he told the people that that meeting was for the purpose of raising hate. He goes further and says that the disloyal rebel States have done all that loyal men asked of them. Let us see how that was. We demanded that they should surrender in 1861, and they fought till 1865, and did not give up their arms till they were struck from their hands, and they went home in preference to being hanged for their crimes. Now, what shall you say of one who is a Presidential candidate, and who tells us of our great civil war which cost us three hundred thousand lives and thirty-two thousand men starved to death at Andersonville, that we demanded that they should surrender their arms and go home, and they surrendered them? What further does Mr. Greeley say? We demanded that they should enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks are enfranchised. Who ever used words so calculated to deceive? Show me the vote of any State of the South, where Southern men had the control, where they voted to enfranchise a single negro, and I will vote for Horace Greeley, and that is the worst punishment you could put upon me. Was also does he say? We demanded that the emancipated slaves should not be paid for, and that the rebel debt should never be paid by the Government or by any State, and they assented. Now, I undertake to say that there is not one word of truth in that; not one;" and the speaker went on to vindicate the truth of history against the assertions of Mr. Greeley.

At the eastern stand the affair was rather a love-feast. But after a time Gen. Hawley made himself heard, and delivered one of his cogent appeals for true peace, reconciliation and continued amnesty by the re-election of Gen. Grant.

A rain-storm coming up, this portion of the meeting adjourned to an adjoining hall, where Gen. Logan vigorously reviewed Greeley at Pittsburg, saying he had heard every word of that memorable harangue himself, and know it was not misreported as Greeley claimed here. He spoke strongly upon its misrepresentation, saying that in none of its speeches or its resolutions and the Pittsburg Convention breathed anything but kindness for the South or anything but hope for the proffered conciliation, so that it was utterly untrue that it had tended to raise hate. But Mr. Greeley's views of occasions were more important, as it appeared that if chosen President he would do nothing to preserve the Union, if any State should, on what he chose to consider a full, fair vote, determine to secede. This, the speaker claimed, was reopening the very issues settled by the war, and again unsettling the very foundation of the Government. It was a notice to the South that in case of his election they were at liberty to agitate the question of secession and if they could make it appear that they had a majority with them, without let or hindrance from Mr. Greeley.

These several reviews of Greeley at Pittsburg have produced a profound impression, and with the general effect of the great demonstration of last night, it is evident the Greeleyites cannot call on old Hamilton for any majority whatever. Greeley's pilgrimage here at least was a failure, as one significant fact attests. It was widely advertised he would attend the Exposition on Friday and greatly increased crowds were expected, but the receipts were nearly a thousand dollars less than on the previous day when there was no special attraction. E. C.

How Sunday was Passed by Mr. Greeley in Louisville—A Fruitless Attempt to Delude the Colored Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mr. Greeley held a reception at the Galt House this morning, but only a few persons called to see him, and of those there was not one of any marked political standing. At 8 o'clock this evening, through the instrumentality of some of Mr. Greeley's friends, four prominent colored citizens of this city, Messrs. Perkins, Barber, Schurts and Bowen, waited upon him at his hotel with a view to obtain an elucidation of his views in regard to the treatment of the colored people. His speech, delivered last evening, published in this day's TIMES, was generally understood to be a bait to catch the colored vote, and following upon that speech, the interview was brought about. There was no reporter present, for it was feared that the result of the conversation would not be very gratifying to Mr. Greeley, and in that event it was deemed better to keep the matter strictly secret. The purport of the interview has, however, become known. With that persuasive eloquence which the "Sage" knows how to command when it befits his interest he endeavored earnestly to persuade his auditors that the colored people of the United States had no greater friend than he was, identified in the Liberal movement; that Grant had broken the promises given them before his election to the President, and that upon mere political grounds political policy would tend to their injury as a class. The eloquence of Greeley did not make any special sympathetic response, and he immediately launched into a strain of conversation more threatening than argumentative. He reminded the gentlemen present that the colored people could not properly vote as a body, and called their attention to the fact that a bill was recently introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky to give their taxes for the education of their children. Then, in the mildest but most meaning tones, he assured them that if the colored people continue to show such a determined political front to the Democrats, the latter would evince a corresponding enmity; consequently, it was for their interest to curry favor with the Democrats. One of the four gentlemen promised Mr. Greeley his support, but also stated that an avowal of his political conversion would entail the enmity of the entire colored population of Louisville.

Programme of the Stumping Candidate After Doing Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—The following is now Mr. Greeley's programme of travel: He will leave the hotel at 6 o'clock in the morning in a carriage for Jeffersonville, Ind., just across the river, where he will probably make a brief speech. He will take the train there for Indianapolis at 8 o'clock, leave Indianapolis late the same night, arriving at Hamilton, Ohio, about 8 A. M. Tuesday, Dayton about 10 o'clock, and leave Dayton about 11 o'clock for Cleveland, stopping briefly at Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Forest, Carey, Tiffin, Clyde and Sandusky. He will probably leave Cleveland Wednesday morning and go through Warren, Ohio, Greenville, Corry, Warren, Penn., via the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Sunbury, also to Easton by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence to New-York.

INDIANA.

A Brilliant Corps of Orators in the Field—Preparing for Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—The canvass in Indiana is now being fought with greater vigor and bitterness than any that has ever preceded it. Both parties have availed themselves of the services of all the public speakers whose time they can command. This week the following speakers will be added to the already long list in the canvass: Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Hawley and Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Gen. Butler, Gen. Logan, John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Baker, of Minnesota; Hon. W. W. Wadsworth, Gen. W. T. Ward and Chas. Eaton, of Kentucky; Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and Gen. T. O. Osborne, of Illinois; Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio; J. M. Langston, of Washington, and Hon. Jas. Lynch, of Missouri, both colored, and Hon. Paul Strobach, of Alabama, and Hon. Chas. Metzner, of Illinois, both Germans.

The Republican meeting in this city last night was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. Speeches were made by Hon. James B. Brown, for many years a leading Democrat in this State, and Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine. The meeting did not heat up until after 11 o'clock, after which a large crowd, headed by the Grant Guards, marched to the Bates and Morton House, and serenaded Gen. Baker, of Minnesota; Gen. Hall, of Maine, and Hon. J. R. Brown.

To-morrow night Horace Greeley puts in an appearance at this place. A Committee of Democrats have gone to Louisville to escort him to this city.

The Republicans have determined upon a State demonstration here on Oct. 5, with Secretary Boutwell, Ben. Butler, and other eminent speakers.

ALABAMA.

Mr. Greeley's Friends Illustrating His Policy of Reconciliation—A Republican Meeting in Mobile Broken Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Republicans had a grand torch-light procession and meeting here last night. After the procession had paraded some of the streets Col. McAfee addressed the audience at Bienville-square. It is estimated that there were 3,000 people present. After Col. McAfee had spoken about half an hour the meeting was broken up by an attack of drunken Democrats. The Democratic papers in this morning's issue admit the conservative language used by the speaker and that the attack was unprovoked.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 22.—Last night, during a meeting of Republicans in this city, a disturbance occurred. It began by the discharge of a pistol into the ground by some unknown person, which caused a general stampede. Some parties say the first shot was fired by a white man; others say by a negro. Other shots followed. No one was hurt in the neighborhood of the speaking, but three persons were seriously injured at some distance from the scene of action. Mr. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Co., was shot while standing in his own dwelling. Mr. Richards, son of G. G. Richards, was also shot. Oliver J. Jemmale was knocked down and clubbed. These are the only persons at present known to have been injured, and they were attacked by negroes who were stampeding.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator.

The death of Mr. Davis occurred at his residence in Paris, Ky., at 6 A. M. yesterday, of gangrenous affection of the tongue, after an illness of four weeks. He was born at Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801. He received an English and classical education, and while but a boy was employed as a writer in the County and Circuit Courts of his district. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1828. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1833, and was twice re-elected. In 1839 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. From that year to 1847 he served in Congress as a Representative from his native State, and at the end of that period declined a re-election. In 1861 he was elected United States Senator from Kentucky, and in 1867 was re-elected. His second term would have expired in March, 1873. He served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, on Territories, on Claims, and on Pensions. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and in 1866 was one of the Senators detailed to attend the funeral of Gen. Winfield Scott. Though always actively engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Davis also devoted much attention to agriculture. From an early age he was one of the most intimate personal and political friends of Henry Clay, and the friendship continued until the death of that distinguished statesman. Later, however, Mr. Davis was politically a Democrat, and one of the Bourbon kind, and his harangues—for they could hardly be called speeches—in the Senate were marked chiefly by ill-temper and bad taste. He gave in a frantic adhesion to the cause of the "Anything-to-beat-Grant candidate," and will be a serious loss to that weakening rabble.

FORRESTER'S FATE.

Another Secret Witness to be Produced by the Prosecution—Forrester Seen the Morning After the Murder, Covered With Blood.

Today the examination in the case of William Forrester, alias William Marshall, charged with the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the banker, will be resumed before Justice Dowling. On the last day Superintendent Kelso produced Miss Annie Keenan, a music teacher, whose startling evidence had been kept a secret by the Police for two years. Today, in all probability, another witness, whose evidence, even more startling than Miss Keenan's, has been kept secret, will be produced. The story of this man, if uncontradicted by Forrester, will be of great weight. George Kelsey, an educated Englishman, and a chemist by profession, was employed in the preparation of what are known as the university medicines, in a laboratory in University-place. He lived in West Washington-square, and, being in the habit of rising very early in the morning, used to go into the Park and smoke a pipe for an hour or so. On the morning of the Nathan murder he was sitting on a bench in the Park. It was just breaking morning, and he saw a man coming through the Park in an excited manner. The expression of the man's face was that of one being pursued by justice, his shirt-front was covered with blood, and the cuff of his right shirt-sleeve, which hung down below his coat-sleeve, was also covered with blood. It made so great an impression on Mr. Kelsey that he told a Park Policeman, who told Capt. Hedden, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Mr. Kelsey was sent for, and his statement taken, he giving a complete description of the man. On the arrest of Forrester, Detective Farrish was sent to find Kelsey, but the latter had left his former residence and nothing was learn of his whereabouts. Kelsey, however, had presented a young lady in the house with a bottle of Florida water. On the bottle was a label of Messrs. Kemp & Co., the down-town druggists. On proceeding to the Kemp & Co.'s, the detectives found that Kelsey lived in Glendale, Long Island. The rest was easy; Kelsey was found, brought to the Tombs, where he identified Forrester from among eight prisoners as the man he saw in Washington Parade Ground on the morning of the murder.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen from the lakes to the east and middle Atlantic coast, but continues highest over the Atlantic States. It has fallen over the North-west. Areas of rain have prevailed from the lower lakes to Lakes Huron and Michigan, and over the Gulf coast. The temperature has risen from Virginia to New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, westerly winds and clear weather; for the Middle States, winds backing to easterly and southerly, with clear weather over the southern portion, but probably cloudy and threatening weather over the lower in the region this evening; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and very probably rain areas; from Tennessee to the upper lakes diminishing pressure, southerly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and probably threatening weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	62	67	65	63
Stand of barom. in inch	29.90	29.85	--	29.95

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Parham has appointed Joseph W. Symonds, of Portland, Me., Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Howard, deceased.

Pension draft No. 1,171, payable to the order of Elizabeth McNewel, was taken by burglars from a safe in Vassalboro, Me., on Friday night. Payment has been stopped.

Wm. E. Jewett, fifty-five years old, of Portland, Me., one of the crew of the schooner Lady Woodbury, was drowned on

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 21.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 T. & W. Eq't.b.c.	57	1000 L.S.&M.So.R.b.c.	92½
100 Centrum Co.	38	100 Panama R.....b.c.	120
100 do.	38	100 Un. Pac. R.....b.c.	38½
400 Con. Coal	41	500 do.	38¾
1 Adams Ex.	93	400 do.	38
40 Am. M. Un. Ex.	66½	15 Ill. Central R.	129½
400 U. S. Express	79	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.Gd.	89½
40 do.	79½	200 Chi. & N.W.R.b.c.	71½
200 W. U. Tel.b.c.b3.	84½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
400 do.	84½	70 C., C., C. & I. R.	92½
100 do.	82	275 do.	93
200 do.	82	225 N. Y. Central R.	102
100 do.....b5.	81½	8 do.	102¾
1700 do.	82½	5 do.	102¾
100 do.	82½	10 Chi. & R. I. R.	110½
100 Pac. Mail S.Co.b.c.	63½	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	84½
100 do.	63½	100 Del., L. & W. R.	97
100 Erie Railroad	30½	400 do.	98
100 do.b.c. cash	30½	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	70
200 do.	30½	10 P., F. W. & C. Gd.	94½
100 do.	30½	50 Chi. & Alton R.	141
400 H. Y. C. & H. b.c	92½	200 H. & St. Jos. R.	41
100 do.	92½	200 C. & Mis. R.b.c.	42
210 Harlem Railroad	114	200 do.	42½

MONDAY, Sept. 23—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans			$2,228,600
Increase in Specie			397,700
Decrease in other Legal Tenders			1,232,400
Decrease in Deposits			3,418,600
Increase in Circulation			41,800
	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 21, '71.
National Capital	$78,183,000	$77,783,000	$71,799,000
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,232,300	15,232,300
Total	$93,427,600	$93,015,300	$87,031,300
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	9,477,100	12,737,300	13,359,300
Other Legal Tenders	49,622,200	48,195,000	44,667,000
Deposits	257,127,400	258,545,000	261,127,900
Circulation	30,249,200	29,624,400	27,087,100
Gs. Sub-Treasury	77,346,077	86,663,731	70,747,266

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 21, '72.	Sept. 23, '71.
Deposits	$259,545,000	$257,127,400	$257,127,400
Circulation	27,624,400	27,666,200	27,087,100
Total	$287,169,400	$284,793,600	$284,214,500
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$69,792,350	$69,198,350	$71,053,625
Actual amount	86,302,300	85,094,400	87,094,400
Excess	$16,509,950	$15,896,050	$16,040,875
Rate of money	4@6 ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ ct.	6@7 ⅌ ct.

* Deficiency.

The Bank return corresponds with the excitement of the Week in the various Wall-street markets. The movement is weakened in Greenbacks by the exceptional means taken by certain Gold and Stock speculators, operating for a rise in Gold and for a fall in Stocks, to make it weak. We find on reference to our files of last year that almost the identical state of things occurred in the third week of September, 1871, brought about, singular to say, by the manipulation of the same Brokers and after the same manner. They advanced Gold from 114 to 115¾, and withdrew so large a sum of Greenbacks from Bank as to make the loss of the week $5,393,000 and to bring down the lawful money in Bank close upon the line of 25 ⅌ cent., as they now bring it slightly below the line. The Deposits fell off $9,709,000, as they now fall off $8,418,000, and the Loans fell off $3,506,000, as they now fall off $2,805,000.

The Banks, as a rule, paid less regard to their lawful money average throughout the week than they would have done but for the extraordinary trickery resorted to by way of promoting a money panic, and the Street was so well prepared for a weak statement from the Banks on Saturday afternoon that the Stock Market rather stiffened on the announcement. At the same time it is proper to remark that the demand for Money, for mercantile and Southern and Western trade purposes, is active at very full rates—9 ⅌ cent.—and beyond the ability of the City Banks to accommodate their Country correspondents by discounting their collections. The private Deposits and Country Bank balances are now $36,000,000 below this time last year, while the crops to be moved are larger, and by a volume of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes no lighter, in the aggregate, than last September, while $14,000,000 less is at present on hand in the New-York Banks.

The manipulations of Gold during the week resulted in no very substantial profit to the clique using the Gold market to lock up Money and break down Stocks. They made high rates for lending Gold, which other large holders of the Cash Gold, like the Canada Banks, availed of, and so weakened the lending terms. They bought the $1,000,000 sold by the Treasury, then advanced the price to 115@115¼ ⅌ cent., and, the second day thereafter, saw Gold lending *flat*—that is, free of bonus for its use, and the price down to 112½ ⅌ cent. These people probably made better use of the decline which their pressure upon the Money market brought about, as report says they bought Stocks freely, by way of partially covering their *short* interest, at low, (but not the lowest,) figures.

Foreign Exchange was much disturbed by the condition of the Gold and money movements, and for a day or two Bills on London were scarcely salable at all, and even at the close of the week the 60 days rates were down to 107¼ ⅌ cent. for standard names. The sight rates, because of the rise of Interest in London to 4 ⅌ cent., were sold at a difference of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds showed improvement after the purchase of $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund on Wednesday. On the appearance of some orders for London, it was found that the Sinking Fund purchase had nearly exhausted the supply of 5-20s of 1867, and some other classes, and prices advanced ½@¾ ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $9,071,599, against $8,509,299 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,236,000, against $4,228,304 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $315,383, against $409,500 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,000,000.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-House:

January	$22,387,174	Aug. 10	$9,254,089
February	25,028,442	Aug. 17	10,159,156
March	32,227,070	Aug. 24	9,159,720
April	26,388,216	Aug. 31	11,005,622
May	27,626,217	Sept. 7	8,509,299
June	26,172,348	Sept. 14	9,071,599
July	30,004,281	Sept. 21	3,071,599
Aug. 3	7,276,540		
Total since Jan. 1			$241,314,804
Same time last year			234,793,418
Increase since last year			$46,021,386

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$12,280,604	Aug. 5	$5,378,242
February	17,074,939	Aug. 12	4,977,112
March	18,520,018	Aug. 19	3,908,051
April	17,069,782	Aug. 26	4,095,648
May	15,826,987	Sept. 2	4,400,629
June	20,697,720	Sept. 9	4,209,209
July	20,016,388	Sept. 16	4,236,000
Total since Jan. 1			$150,328,059
Same time last year			108,531,038
Decrease since Jan. 1			8,202,979

Gold Cent. 21, 1872.....112½@ cent.
Aug. 22, 1871.....114¾@ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,597,393	Aug. 10	$477,000
February	972,627	Aug. 17	321,135
March	2,712,604	Aug. 24	374,193
April	1,629,712	Aug. 31	274,000
May	14,650,246	Sept. 7	574,400
June	12,523,203	Sept. 14	432,819
July	17,348,225	Sept. 21	315,383
Aug. 3	1,258,300		
Total since Jan. 1			$69,056,323
Same time last year			57,044,102
Increase since Jan. 1			$1,891,131

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Int'st.
January	$13,625,422	January	$18,136,150
February	14,941,169	February	3,262,712
March	14,266,876	March	2,464,500
April	14,820,276	April	662,500
May	14,252,962	May	11,077,250
June	14,054,192	June	2,808,250
July	9,883,816	July	13,261,450
August	10,260,752	August	2,675,000
Sept. 1	3,268,710	Sept. 7	267,150
Sept. 14	3,096,147	Sept. 14	361,122
Sept. 21	3,000,000	Sept. 21	315,000
Total 1872	$114,358,322	Total 1872	$53,917,532
Total 1871	118,264,184	Total 1871	68,184,461

The Importations continue large, and a good business in foreign Dry Goods is reported through the Auction Rooms, while in Domestic Commission line there is a fair activity in Cotton and Woolen fabrics.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Sept. 23, '71.
American Gold	113⅝@114⅝@112⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6-20s, '62, May and Nov	114⅝@114⅝	115¼
U. S. 6-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅝@114⅝@114⅝	114⅝
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	110⅝@111	
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	93⅝@95⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	87⅝@87⅝	93⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅝@102⅝	95⅝
Rock Island	110⅝@110⅝@110⅝	102⅝
North-west Common	72⅝@70⅝@72⅝	66⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅝@42⅝@43⅝	45⅝
St. Paul Common	38⅝@36⅝	41⅝
St. Paul Preferred	60⅝@61⅝	67
Toledo and Wabash	71@72	51⅝
Union Pacific	30⅝@30⅝	35⅝
Erie	31⅝@30⅝	36⅝
Western Telegraph	91⅝@90⅝	90⅝
Pacific Mail	71⅝@71⅝@69⅝	54⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝@92⅝@93⅝	*107⅝

* Including Scrip since divided.

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange were somewhat violent on Tuesday and Wednesday, though not running, as at one time they threatened to do, into panic. By the close of the week prices for the Railroads had nearly recovered to the quotations of the previous Saturday, while Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail had recovered about half the extreme decline, as will be noticed by reference to the above table. The business of the week in all the Share list was unusually heavy in amount, and several days registered 350,000 to 375,000 shares.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.....113⅝ | 5-20 coup., '65.....113⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....113⅝ | 5-20 reg., '67.....113⅝
5-20 reg., '62.....114⅝ | 5-20 coup., '67.....113⅝
5-20 coup., '62.....114⅝ | 5-20 reg., '68.....113⅝
5-20 reg., '64.....114⅝ | 5-20 coup., '68.....113⅝
5-20 coup., '64.....114⅝ | 10-40 reg.....108
5-20 reg., '65.....114⅝ | 10-40 coup.....108
5-20 coup., '65.....114⅝ | 5 ⅌ ct. Currency.....112⅝
5-20 reg., 1. 1. '65.....113⅝ | 6 ⅌ ct. Currency.....112⅝

The City Bank Stocks keep up pretty well, although the Banks are supposed to be making less Money out of their Deposits than last Fall. The bids on Saturday were as follows:

Merchants	115	Grocers	100
America	150	Nassau	108
Commerce	118	Shoe & Leather	104½
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	93½
Fulton	108	Continental	81½
Merchants' Exchange	90	Commonwealth	98
Seventh Ward	100	Manufac. & Merch.	100
State of New-York	100	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	72
Commerce	118	Central National	109
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	110½
B'k of the Republic	113	Tenth National	80
Metropolitan	152		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Loan having been withdrawn from the market by the Company, the small amount remaining on hand will be disposed of at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkts	20	Beeds, bbls	5,779
Beef, tcs., pkts	4	Cut-meat, pkts	261
Cotton, bales	1,800	Grease, pkts	123
Copper, bbls	100	Lard, pkts	1,120
Copper, cases	166	Leather, sides	80
Dried Fruit, pkts	62	Stearine, pkts	50
Eggs, bbls	1,102	Butter, pkts	2,775
Flour, bbls	10,000	Cheese, pkts	7,000
Wheat, bushels	95,417	Tallow, pkts	100
Corn, bushels	179,618	Oil, Lub., bbls	135
Oats, bushels	25,244	Pea-nuts, bushels	865
Barley, bushels	570	Rosin, bbls	207
Flax-seed, bags	481	Sugar, (N. O.), hhds	38
Beans, bbls	10	Starch, boxes	1,525
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Tobacco, hhds	206
Hops, bales	1,000	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	143
Hides, No.	120	Whisky, bbls	50
Leather, sides	3,540	Wool, bales	247
Spirits Turp., bbls	276		

COTTON—Sales were made of 1,200 bags Rio, by the Merrimac, on private terms. Market fairly steady for the better grades, weak and irregular for the low grades. Other kinds dull.

COTTON—Rise further declined ¼c. ⅌ lb. for early delivery, on a very moderate trade; sales, 2,070 bales (of which 700 bales were to arrive), including 1,046 bales to shippers, (19 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair business reported, opening a shade weaker, but closing about steady as the month of figures. Sales, 16,300 bales, (5,400 bales last evening, and 11,300 bales today,) base Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 18¾c.; October, at 18¼c.; November, at 18 1-16c.; December, at 18 5-16c.; January, at 18¾c.; February, at 19¼c.; March, at 19¾c.; April, at 20¼c. The average of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: For September, 18.71; October, 18.38; November, 18.39; December, 18.40; January, 18.51; February, 18.61; March, 18.71; April, 18.84. The receipts at this port today were 1,900 bales, including 331 bales from Galveston, and 1,569 bales from Charleston. The week's exports of Cotton have been 6,623 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Good Ordinary	18	18	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19
Middling	18⅞	19	19⅝	19⅝
Good Middling	19⅝	20	20⅛	20⅛

FISH—There has been more inquiry noted for desirable lots as Summer prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$19; No. 2 do. at $16@$17; No. 3 do. at $12@$13; No. 1 do. at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring, at 50@60 c.; Smoked Herring, 20c. for Scaled, and 15c. for No. 1. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited request, since our last, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. of choice Superfine State and Western at $4 20@$4 25, chiefly (at $4 20@$4 75) inferior to very good Extra at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 30@$4 70; very good to fancy $4 87½@$5 25; and to fancy and shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 50; four to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 30@$5 75 ⅌ bbl.; and trade and family brands at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., at $4 20@$5 25 for very inferior to very good, and at $5 30@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 37½@$5 25 ⅌ bbl., sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 62½@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal has been in active request at $2 60@$3 for Western and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, the reported sales reach 1,225 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Wheat has been attracted less attention, the export call having been limited, checked in part by the firmer range of freights, and the milling inquiry continued to present wants. Prices of desirable grades moved in favor of purchasers, though the advantages were in favor of purchasers, especially on grades of Spring, below strictly prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 [illegible] for Spring, new No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 [illegible] for No. 2 do., $1 [illegible] for inferior and ordinary new Spring; $1 70 for (a full load of) Red Western, in store, for milling; $1 [illegible] for do., in small lots; $1 [illegible] for Amber Winter, and $1 [illegible] for White do. ....Corn has been moderately active, opening rather more firmly but closing less buoyantly. The export movement has been checked to some extent by the higher ⅌ Mess Pork. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, at 66@66¾c., closing at about 66c. [illegible] for prime sailing-vessel grades; also, for High Mixed do., at [illegible]; for prime ⅌ choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; [illegible] White Western; [illegible] Western; [illegible] White Western; [illegible] for inferior Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow Western, and [illegible] for Yellow Southern, delivery [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Rye, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Barley, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Barley Malt, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Oats, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Peas, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Beans, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Buckwheat, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Corn-meal, [illegible] ⅌ bbl., cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bbl., delivery [illegible]; Rye Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl., cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bbl., delivery [illegible]; Spring Wheat Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl., cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bbl., delivery [illegible]; Winter Wheat Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl., cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bbl., delivery [illegible]; Winter Wheat, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Spring Wheat, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Oats, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Barley, [illegible] ⅌ bushel, cash, and [illegible] ⅌ bushel, delivery [illegible]; Rye

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 282 Madison-Av.
Eighteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Response Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 607 Madison-av., corner 22d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELIESE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th-av. Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24. REV. AND MRS. C. R. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLLNER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 675 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 20 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.) Superior instruction in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS M. ATRES' English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 122 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Cheshire, Mass., situated in one of the most delightful and retired villages on the Connecticut River, and limited to three pupils, is under the care of Mr. Jenks, (a graduate of Harvard,) who, with an experience of more than thirty years in the City of New-York, will give his undivided attention to his pupils during the hours of study and recreation. For particular apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.; HENRY G. DE FOREST, Esq., No. 32 Sonth-st., New-York; JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 1 Wall-st., New-York; W. M. CREIGHTON LEE, Esq., 30 Ferry-st., New-York.

S. A. FARNAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,416 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.

Among the references are:
Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. James O. Murray, Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Harvey D. Ganse, Rev. R. H. Cleaveland, Rev. George L. Prentiss, Rev. J. Monroe Smith, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. H. L. Smith, Hon. Sing Sing, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR Children and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for Ladies. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to prepare young ladies for teaching by designing the routine of school. Miss L. M. COE, Prin., 16 West 22d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 21 East 35th-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Gray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Terms, $100 for 10 months. Pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references. Sept. 12. Address REV. CHARLES D. MORRIS, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

A. THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English, teacher, language, branches. Day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; ground-floor large, instruction three hours; gymnasium drill—uniform dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

MISS S. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 11. For circulars, address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten. Terms, $100 per year. Circulars at Ferris's, 714 Broadway, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at the school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. T. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, and classical school, at No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, between 4th and 5th-av. Circulars and catalogues at the rooms.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Select English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rare advantages for a thorough education in a beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BREKELEY, Ph.D.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. Mrs. M. J. Beecher, Principal. References: Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 203 West 34th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, when a limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 5th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments; A. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. HORTESCUE, Principals.

MISS WALKER'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. Terms moderate. Number limited. Send for circulars. Rev. F. D. DARBY, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMily boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J. Terms $300 to $350 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. MARY ROGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 108 West 43d-st.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discounts to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. R. McNAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. R. VEDDER, M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9, 10 days' vacation. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

MISS SITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 126th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Address by letter until Sept. 14.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 24. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS Complete course, and public reserved for West Point, by Prof. VERONEE, No. 61 West 10th-st.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

THE MISSES WEEKS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 347 Mad., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Tremont Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 256 5th-av., eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS C. E. ROGERS'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 24; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 4,194 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 18. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

D. CRESSLINE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 139 East 74th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

AARON DAVIS'S SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. S. FIRST WILL REOPEN HER school, 320 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,
NO. 8 EAST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 16, Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unexpanded, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Teachers—All needful for degrees at colleges. Yearly have entrance honors, college; each taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Most obtainable devoted, able.

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from 8 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chase, James C. Holden, Jno. Aitchinson, Benjamin Curtis, W. F. Jaccoulet, Dr. E. G. Hartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Walt.

IRVING INSTITUTE, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. Finest and educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 805 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals
D. A. BOWE, A. B., }

Boys' Preparatory School,
NO. 64 MADISON-AV.
LIMITED TO 25.
Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department. REFERENCES:
James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Wm. H. Fell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpool, Israel T. Potter, Philip B. Wilkins, Lucius E. Terry, Stephen Colby, John T. Conover, Geo. H. Chapman, &c., &c.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S, MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, Corner Rutherford-place and East 14th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 16th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education; and pupils wishing for entrance to colleges will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, vid. the school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
BENJAMIN A. ANDREW, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

LESPINASSE, FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 23 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 44 WEST 34TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK, WILL reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 25 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. G. G. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 46th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 19.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY. For young ladies and children, Rye Beach, N.Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 2 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English and modern languages; good drawing and music. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Send some at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 6 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 23 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 45th-st., will commence the ninth scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments, primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. A class for the youngest pupils. Rev. M. J. SEABURY, Principal. No. 128 West 45th-st. Refers to patrons.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 178th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 5th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A select boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 216 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDers with pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their elegant residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL.—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, 1,211 Broadway, corner 32d-st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,211 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 45th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 631 Lexington-av., Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 35 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 126 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square.—College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,185 Broadway.

MR. FAINE HAS OPENED A BUSIness College, 52d-st., Broadway junction of 4th-av. Down-town College, No. 42 Bowery, continued day and evening. Commercial and English branches; ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

RURAL HOME.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys at Fownal, Bennington County, Vt.; Rev. J. M. Batchelder, A. M., Principal; among the mountains, romantic, retired, healthful; just the place for boys; send for a circular.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 760 Lexington-av., between 51st and 52d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction extensive and thorough. For particulars, apply to the Principal, Mrs. H. M. LIFE.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, WHO has the highest testimonial and City references, desires private pupils; would fit boys for college. Address T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 548 West 22d-st.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT in Complete courses, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERONEE, No. 61 West 10th-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER Protestant French Institute FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY, NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 64TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 11. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Germany, Spanish, Primary Dept., gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home office Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and the best Scientific Schools, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* Circulars at
W. C. WILCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 60 AND 62 EAST 57TH-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, opens Sept. 23, 1872.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy building erected for its use, with every modern improvement for health, well ventilated and well warmed, and the large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the school-rooms, &c., on the upper floors.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed is at home Oct. 2 and 3, East 52d-st. New school will open on Oct. 9. Cards will be sent for pupils at a distance. Lectures in History, in Belles Lettres and in Natural History will commence during first week, and graduates and ladies wishing to attend them will please apply at once.

HARRISON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL. An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: J. Bayley, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies; Physical Culture under Mr. Morris, whom Dr. Oliver Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 17 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are: John H. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Mercer, Rev. Rufus Wilkins, H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William F. Powers, Esq.
G. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open their Kindergarten for Gentlemen conditioned on June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

HANSON INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Music Department, under direction of the well-known Gottschalk, pupil of Prof. G. D. Wilson. All the pianos new and spiritual instruments from Calcketing and Steinway. A short-cut musical course added for the world. Sept. 26. Address Rev. L. D. ANSFIELD, Principal.

DE BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 126 WEST 41st-st., reopens Sept. 18; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Remsen, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. Go-man a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bearding Gallery, No. 1,185 Broadway.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and Select for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES BORDEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 37 East 23d-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Hon. H. E. PAINE, President of Law Faculty.

The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, at 9 A. M., in the Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the bar without examination under the Code. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or
D. R. JAQUES, Secretary,
No. 25 Chambers-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual session of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, a graduate of Harvard, desires to obtain pupils for two or three hours of the day; terms reasonable. Unexceptionable City references. Address man Committee of the English High School, Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Peabody, Harvard University. Address C. S., room 3, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction in drawing and painting, and in the Kindergarten system, in her own or parents' rooms in the Studio Buildings, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av. Address Miss A. H., No. 212 4th-av., Studio No. 13, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two ladies into her school or college; highest references. Address SILLEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 548 West 22d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, desires a few pupils for college; City references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 285 Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as visiting governess; French class, three or four days. Address MISS VALENCE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 548 West 22d-st.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, Ph. D., of Cambridge, Mass., will receive two private pupils, or to teach in family. Those willing to pay for efficient service, address S. D., 31 Cottage-place.

FRENCH TEACHER.—PROF. J. J. BURNIER desires to make an engagement with some first-class school for an hour every day. Private lessons at his rooms, 57 West 32d-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A competent to teach French and music, wishes a situation as governess; best of references. Address E. O., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FRENCH.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation in a family or school to teach her vernacular, the French language. Address Rev. N. OYR, Rutland, Vt.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES pupils in the English branches and French. Address M., Box No. 181 Post-office, New-York.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires pupils. Address GOVERNESS, Station F.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Washington, a single man as coachman, to live in the house and supplied with liquor. Also, a footman to assist the butler and go with the carriage. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 2d-av.

COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, recommended to cook, wash and iron; is a small family. Apply at No. 681 Lexington-av., between 58 and 59 this morning.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK who can bring good references; none others need apply. Call Monday, at 24 West 2d-st., at 10 o'clock.

FOOTMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in the City, a competent young man as footman, where a butler is kept. Apply, with references, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 2d-av.

GROOM WANTED.—ONE ACCUSTOMED to stable work. Call at No. 127 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Wanted a Protestant woman as laundress and chamber-maid for a small private family; references from last employers will be required. Apply between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 11 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS laundress, with best city references. Apply at No. 26 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE (English or Scotch Protestant, to take charge of one child. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., between the 24 East 10th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday; references required.

WANTED—CYLINDER MACHINE TEN-ter on roofing paper; best of wages to right man. Apply in person. GLEASON & TITCOMB, West Pulley, Mass.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, AN experienced girl for general house-work; with undoubted City references; German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 456 West 42d-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for a private family, in a town six miles from the City. Apply under between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 21 East 20th-st.

WANTED, HOUSLEY'S TEN BENCH Mass. Apply at D. LANGWORTHY'S, Pleasant-street, Newport, N. Y., or No. 20 Cortlandt-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS companion and nurse for an invalid lady. Address Box No. 3,234 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN to take charge of Infants' Wear Department. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 104 AND 106 4TH-AV., will be found a large collection of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, viz.: ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids; also coachmen, waiters, gardeners.

AT PELTON & BOYLE'S, NO. 645 5TH-AV., near 56th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, RECENTLY come to the City, wishes a situation in some small family to do house-work; is willing, obliging, and desirous of being instructed in household duties. Call, or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A GIRL RATHER LANDED WISHES a situation, as cook, to assist with washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing, obliging and has lived out in the old country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUcation, experienced in domestic affairs, wishes a position, especially such as housekeeper or governess in a family where she would be treated more as a companion than a servant. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AN INTELLIgent young lady, with a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; can come well recommended. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT RECommended young lady would prefer a situation in a good family; is fully competent and very careful; most excellent references and recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant young woman, as a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do washing, or to assist with washing and ironing; is a good seamstress; best of City references; is willing, obliging; good reference. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—AN Italian woman, age by a very good young girl, has been with her mistress 3 years; is willing, obliging, and fond of the care of children. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can also do Wheeler & Wilson finishing; good City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, tidy young girl, lately landed, to take care of children or of chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; wages moderate; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; willing and obliging; good references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation as good cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is a good seamstress; most decided and good references from her former employers. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, creams, cake and pastry; excellent pastry cook; for a first-class hotel or restaurant; City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, or chamber-maid and waitress; would take charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club-house, or boarding-house; best City references from last place. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; competent to do good family cooking of all kinds; excellent baker; private family preferred; the very best of references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A THOROUGH working housekeeper of many years' experience wishes a situation; competent to take the management of a small hotel or boarding-house. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEment and education, willing to make herself generally useful, wishes a situation; is competent to take charge of a small family; most unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER OF many years' experience, who is competent to take entire management of servants and domestic affairs generally, wishes a situation; most unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS

SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS HELP OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
E. S. & J. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to a situation within a few miles of the City; good references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, nothing in the country, wishes a situation to do house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging to be instructed. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, whose reference will bear strict investigation, wishes a situation to do general house-work for a small family of adults; will be found competent for the position; best references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—AN ACTIVE, STRONG girl, who has been employed during the summer months at a summer hotel, wishes a situation to do house-work in a private family or a private boarding-house; is a good plain cook; best of City references. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A HIGHLY RECOMmended and experienced lady's maid desires employment at once; would be willing to take charge of growing children; would be found very useful; is a good plain seamstress. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as laundress in a private family or boarding-house, and will assist with other work when necessary; is a superior washer and ironer; good City references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; she is an excellent laundress; French fluting, and can do up ladies' and gents' muslins in the best manner; best City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; is expert in fluting and can get up all kinds of fine linen in the best manner; unexceptionable references from former employers; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a situation by a good laundress; is a good woman; first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of work in the best manner. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Lady's laundress; understands her business perfectly; fluting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of one or two children and assist with waiting or chamber-work; or would wait upon a lady; good City references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and plain sewing; can take full charge of a baby; growing children; or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; good City references; experienced nurse; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF many years' experience wishes a situation as nurse; is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from birth; excellent reference from former employer. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress; a situation by a respectable woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECtable girl; can give nine months' reference from last situation; can do plain sewing and make herself generally useful in a house. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to take charge of one or two children, and make their clothing, to do which she is thoroughly competent; excellent City references. Call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1869."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 8th January, 1872.*

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Anton Rubinstein, Henri Wieniawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Dan. Colton, Emerson, Leurs and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

BENK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

"." We beg to announce that we shall publish on Wednesday the SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It will be a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles specially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections will be pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case.

This edition will also contain a categorical refutation of the slanders against Gen. GRANT; an account of GREELEY's partnership with "Boss" TWEED; a summary of GREELEY's Secession Record; a reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT; Mr. GREELEY's letters recommending bad men to office; an exposure of the Oakes Ames slander concocted by C. A. DANA and the managing editor of the *Tribune*; an article showing who wrote the order "Shoot Him on the Spot," with a letter from Secretary STANTON never before published; and many other articles of value. There will also be some account of

SENATOR FENTON'S CAREER

as a Reformer.

The above is only an outline of the contents of this special supplement—the best campaign paper ever issued, and one which will be indispensable to Republicans throughout the country. Full particulars will be shortly published.

We printed and sold 275,000 copies of the first supplement, and they were circulated in every State of the Union. Of this edition we shall print at least an equal number.

The small space which we had set aside for advertisements is taken up, and we can receive no further applications.

The supplement will be sold at $3 per hundred, or three cents each for single copies.

The Council of Political Reform has received the co-operation of Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, and many other influential gentlemen in its effort to secure united action on the part of the reform bodies now existing in this City. We regard this as a most necessary and important work, and we hope our readers will attend the meeting today at the Cooper Union, in order that they may learn the arrangements which are proposed in reference to it. The speakers will be gentlemen well and favorably known to the public. Some steps ought to be taken at once to secure good men for members of Assembly, and for local offices, not forgetting the Judiciary. We hope to hear from the Bar Association on the latter subject. Time is precious now, and not a day should be lost.

Is it not about time to stop comparing the Greeley campaign with that of HARRISON in 1840? There is one important difference between them, which the Greeley papers carefully ignore. In 1840 HARRISON's strength at the polls far exceeded all anticipations. In 1872, GREELEY's strength in every section, North and South, has been far less than his backers boasted it would be, and now they are obliged to admit that their candidate's position is desperate. Time and common sense are doing their inevitable work on the Greeley fraud.

Now that our City churches have reopened, might it not be worth while for the pastors to consider whether it is a wise proceeding to borrow so liberally from secular music in the services? In some of our Episcopal churches, especially, the service too often recalls the operatic performance of the previous day. Florid accompaniments, and airs taken bodily from operas, have superseded those simple compositions to which our forefathers were accustomed to listen in their churches, and which haunt the memory even of those who do not go to church quite so regularly as they did when they were young. The associations of religion are a powerful force, and surely they ought to be sacred associations, and not mere reminiscences of the play-house. They do opera better at the Academy of Music than at any of our churches, and it is a great mistake for our ministers to permit any rivalry with NILSSON or LUCCA. There are many people, now growing old, who are more deeply touched by some simple hymn-tune which they heard in their youth, than by all the operatic selections which could be offered them. Recollections of this kind are not likely to be implanted in the minds of the young people who now go to some of our fashionable churches.

One of our correspondents has been through the coal regions of Pennsylvania in search of Greeley Republicans. He explains with what success in a letter which we publish today. The slanders upon HARTRANFT have not done much harm in that section of Pennsylvania, and if our Republican friends keep on working, down to the very last minute, with the energy and determination they have hitherto shown, we shall look for the triumphant election of the State ticket.

Mr. Greeley's Portrait—By Himself.

Mr. GREELEY's campaign speeches are the most remarkable productions which our political history has seen. Even the wanderings of ANDREW JOHNSON, and the records thereof by Mr. Petroleum V. Nasby, furnish nothing which, for sheer and obstinate folly, can equal this series of wayside babblings. Had Mr. GREELEY determined, before setting out on his journey, to justify every essential allegation in regard to the foolishness and waywardness of his mind, and its incapacity to deal with serious affairs in a practical manner, he could hardly have made speeches different from those actually reported. It has been objected to Mr. GREELEY as a Presidential candidate that he was averse to comprehensive views, and likely to be carried away by notions of very inferior importance. Can any one deny this of a man who declares that he is, "above all things, the candidate of universal amnesty"—i. e., that he asks the country to elect him President, that he may do what he can to remove the disqualification to hold office from a baker's dozen of the original plotters of secession in each of the lately rebellious States? His critics have declared that he was unjust to his opponents, and given to violent misrepresentation of their motives. Does not this find ample proof in the malignant attack made by Mr. GREELEY on the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, which he charged with endeavoring to stir up hatred, and treated generally in a most offensive and even scurrilous tone? Even Mr. GREELEY's admirers admit that he is sometimes blinded by partisan zeal to well-established historical facts. His opponents believe that this is carried by him to such an extent that it would seriously impair his impartiality and independence as the Executive of the nation. Who can doubt that it would, after reading the gross misstatements of Mr. GREELEY concerning the temper of the portion of the South he now represents with reference to the conditions of reconstruction? He declares that the South surrendered their arms, abolished slavery, abandoned the rebel debt, relinquished all claims for slave property, gave the negro a vote, and acknowledged the perpetuity of the Union. In point of fact, all these things were obtained from the South either by compulsion, as was the case with the surrender of their arms, or by means of the negro vote co-operating with the Republican party of the North, as was the case with all the other matters mentioned. To all these measures the Southerners, who now support Mr. GREELEY as the forlorn hope of the lost cause, were bitterly and persistently opposed. Is a man capable of such wide variations from familiar truths the kind of man required for President of the United States?

One of the very gravest causes of the universal distrust of Mr. GREELEY is that in financial and business matters he has the zeal of a theorist combined with a rooted ignorance of the subject. Does not this view of him exactly tally with the exhibition he made of himself before the Louisville Chamber of Commerce? He there reiterated his notion that the Government ought to resume specie payments, without specie enough to pay with, and ought to part with all its gold to prevent its falling into the hands of gold gamblers. The naked statement of these preposterous crotchets is enough to expose the character of the mind that could entertain them.

But the one thing which makes reasonable and patriotic men fear to see Mr. GREELEY in power is, that in the trying period of our history he was unreservedly in favor of granting the right of secession. Could it be supposed that, after this nation had gone through what it has to bury that doctrine forever—to wipe every vestige of it out of American politics—a man could be found who, in the character of a Presidential candidate, would renounce this position, and declare his present as well as his past adherence to it? At Pittsburg he asserted that he would have conceded to let the Southern States go, if, on a fair vote, they had decided to do so, and he says that if a similar case were now presented he "would take the chances." That Mr. GREELEY's mind was weak enough to admit this crazy and mischievous idea in 1860 is enough to deprive him forever of the confidence of the American people; but that, after all the lessons of the war, and after the exhaustive discussion of the force and scope of our Constitution, and the needs of the nation to which the war gave rise, he should now proclaim the same idea as a guide for judgment of his future course, is a piece of folly too glaring to need exposure. We speak that which any of Mr. GREELEY's friends can confirm by very limited observation when we say that these speeches have given rise to a very general impression that their author is forfeiting the few chances of election he ever had. The vices of his mind are incurable. He may be more consumed by ambition in this last desperate struggle for public honors. But even this is a difference of degree, not of kind. The same erratic, self-confident, narrow-minded politician he is now he has been for many years. That neither himself nor his friends could prevent his making this last display of his unfitness for the grave and delicate office to which he aspires, is a matter for congratulation.

The War Record of Francis Kernan.

It has been boastingly asserted, as an argument in his favor, that FRANCIS KERNAN defeated Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING in the Oneida Congressional canvass of 1862. This is true—the unearthing of the fact is the only justification we need, for restating some other facts, with reference to that election. Mr. KERNAN was elected as a War Democrat, by a majority of less than eighty votes. But this alone would not have elected him. An unblushing and notorious expenditure of money did the business. This money came from the unclean coffers of a man not unknown to the readers of the TIMES as a leader of the gang of villains whose professional business it is to debauch the legislators and legislation of the State. We refer to the lobbyists, and to A. D. BARBER, their King. Mr. KERNAN is welcome to all the aid and comfort he can obtain from the fact that BARBER, the briber, was his friend and champion in 1862, as he has been ever since, and is now.

The moral of this story was pointed in 1864. The people then, as always, repudiated false pretenses, disloyal action, and corrupt combinations. FRANCIS KERNAN again asked the people of Oneida for their suffrages. They looked to his pledges, two years previous, and to his record for which he asked indorsement. That record showed every one of those pledges broken, trampled, and outraged. Let us see exactly wherein and how.

KERNAN went to Washington under pledges to support all constitutional measures for the support of the war, and the allegation was freely made in his behalf that President LINCOLN would find in him a truer supporter than in the Republican candidate. In the very organization of the House, Mr. KERNAN voted for a resolution, the effect of which would have been to exclude Union men enough, whose seats were not contested, to secure the majority for the opponents of the Administration. He voted for pronounced peace men for officers of the House. All through the session he voted for every proposal to censure or denounce the Administration. He opposed the tabling of a resolution condemnatory of the President's plan of amnesty for bringing back the seceded States. He voted against tabling the notorious secessionist, FERNANDO WOOD's aspersions on the national authorities for "demoralization and incapacity." He voted for a resolution denouncing the trial and imprisonment of VALLANDIGHAM as "illegal and unwarrantable." He was publicly branded as a malligner for charges which he made against the Government in relation to the transportation of soldiers to vote in Pennsylvania. He voted against every bill introduced for the raising of troops. On every stage of the Enrollment bill, Mr. KERNAN voted or paired against it.

If this is not the record of a Copperhead, false to every pledge so freely made, what is it? If the people desire to know just how bitterly and enormously hostile to the Union cause Mr. KERNAN was, let them read his Congressional speeches, and they will hold up their hands in amazement that this man should dare come before the people of the Empire State and ask their suffrages.

Mr. KERNAN was not only an original believer in and upholder of slavery, but he clung to his man-selling doctrines right through the war. It was not merely a devotion to the Constitution. That plea he knocked from under himself by his votes. When joint resolutions were under consideration to amend the Constitution, in accordance with its express provisions, so as to prohibit slavery by the fundamental law, Mr. KERNAN voted against the proposal. After three years of war, Mr. KERNAN cast the same votes on the slavery question which JEFF. DAVIS would have cast, had he been in Mr. KERNAN's seat instead of at the head of the slave rebellion.

But the blackest and most damaging spot in Mr. KERNAN's war record has not to do with his votes in Congress. Let us state it here, as a sample of Kernan patriotism, exactly as it occurred, and exactly as a number of men who witnessed it are willing to make affidavit that it occurred: Previous to and during the Winter of 1862, Mr. KERNAN was a director in the Savings Bank of Utica. This institution had a large amount invested in Government stocks—about half a million dollars. This was in accordance with the specific prescriptions of its charter for the investment of deposits, it giving the first preference to national securities.

Upon these national bonds, the interest was paid regularly in coin, making a most remunerative investment. During that Winter Mr. KERNAN came home from Congress. He distinctly predicted the failure of the war, the downfall of the Government, and the repudiation of the national debt. He counseled the Treasurer of the Bank to sell out the national stocks for such a price as he could obtain, although it was clear that no other available security could pay an equally high rate of interest. The Treasurer declined to do so. Mr. KERNAN insisted. He procured a meeting of the Board of Directors. Through his sole instrumentality a resolution was introduced, expressive of Mr. KERNAN's views, and directing the Treasurer to pursue the course by Mr. KERNAN recommended. The resolution was ventilated by gentlemen whose names can be given if necessary, and was subsequently rejected, receiving only three votes in its favor, one of them being cast by the gentleman who now asks to be made Governor of this State. Baffled in his purpose, and declaring that he could not consent to remain a director of an institution in which his countrymen were depositors, and whose funds were invested in the stocks issued by the Government of his country, Mr. KERNAN *resigned*. Within six months from that day the bonds had increased in value fifty thousand dollars.

So blind and intense was Mr. KERNAN's hostility to the Union in the hour when it needed, most of all, loyal and courageous sons, that he struck not only at the Government, but at the interests of the bank depositors, who were his constituents.

With such a record—loving slavery, hating and fighting the Government openly in Congress, and secretly and clandestinely among his neighbors—Mr. KERNAN went into the Congressional campaign of 1864. Mr. CONKLING was his opponent this time, as before. A. D. BARBER was KERNAN's ally, counselor and chief manager this time, as before. And the loyal people of Oneida County put their foot upon that man who had betrayed them into sending him where he could stab a Government they loved, though he did not. They buried FRANCIS KERNAN under a majority of 1,150—larger than any which has since been polled in Oneida, save twice. For the first time since the people thus told him what they thought of him, Mr. KERNAN now emerges from the privacy in which he was then glad to hide himself, and asks them to reward him with the Chief Magistracy of the State that stood so gallantly by LINCOLN through the war. He relies upon their having forgotten the story of his past. It shall be no fault of ours, if they prove themselves thus sadly forgetful. Neither will it be our work to record the shameful fact that a man whose vote, and voice, and brain, and influence, were all enlisted to aid rebellion, has beaten the stanch patriot, Gen. DIX, who never wearied in patriotic well-doing through all the years that FRANCIS KERNAN was making the kind of history of which we have given some samples.

The Health of New-York.

The last weekly meeting of the Board of Health showed a less favorable state of affairs than the corresponding week last year; but on the whole, it is better than we should have expected from the oppressive weather of the past Summer. The debilitating influence of long-continued heat sometimes produces its most fatal effects after the return of cool weather. There was some ground of apprehension that this might be the case the present year, and we are exceedingly glad to find that the City has happily escaped such a result.

There is probably not in the world a large city which enjoys so great natural advantages for health as New-York. If our readers will for a moment consider the position and surroundings of London, of Paris, of St. Petersburg, of Vienna, or of Berlin—of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Baltimore, of Cincinnati, of Chicago, of St. Louis, or of New-Orleans—they will, we think, find little difficulty in agreeing with this statement. The only great city we can think of which ought, perhaps, to be made an exception to the remark, is Constantinople, and there—it is painful to speak thus, even of the Turks—the management of municipal affairs is such that the natural sanitary advantages are even more neglected and neutralized than here.

There is just enough of exposure to the ocean in the position of New-York to be in the highest possible degree beneficial. Boston has too much. Even those inhabitants of the "Athens of America," who are most fully conscious of the proud pre-eminence from which it looks down upon all other cities, acknowledge the east winds. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and, of course, the Western cities, have no sea air at all. Besides this, there are few large cities in the world where the facilities for drainage are as good as they are here. London, for instance, is very far inferior to us in this respect. The Thames does not compare for this purpose with the Hudson and East Rivers. The nature of the soil, also, is in a much larger portion of most cities of a character disadvantageous to health than it is on Manhattan Island. With the exception of the comparatively moderate heat of European Summers, we can scarcely think of an advantage in reference to healthfulness enjoyed by a single large city on the face of the earth which is not possessed in an equal or greater degree by New-York.

This view of the situation of this City is fully borne out by figures, in those portions of it in which the legitimate effect of this situation has an opportunity to show itself. Mr. BLACK, in his recent work on *The Dangerous Classes of New-York*, mentions the remarkable fact that in some of our Wards the annual death-rate is only about that of the Isle of Wight. If America were still a wilderness, and the question where to lay the foundation of the future Metropolis of the continent were to be decided by some despotic power, after the manner in which the Russian Government determines such points, no better place, in reference to natural healthfulness of situation, could be fixed upon than just the position which our Metropolis now occupies.

Of the causes which tend to counteract the advantages of our natural situation, there are a great many which no Municipal Government could prevent. The ignorance, the vice, and the degradation of certain classes of our population would exist, and would produce their effects, if every man connected with our City Government were the most suitable individual that could possibly be selected for the particular class of duties devolved upon him. But, while this is fully taken into account, the fact still stands out in terrible relief that there is no other city in the civilized world where, throughout a long series of years, the local authorities have deliberately and continuously neglected to avail themselves of our great natural facilities for mitigating those unfavorable influences upon health, which are incident to the very existence of an immense City like this.

Sheriff Brennan as a "Reformer."

By throwing a "liberal" supply of mud all around, FENTON's Professor of Journalism evidently supposes that he can succeed in diverting public attention from the misdeeds of Mr. GREELEY's champions in this City. Foremost among this precious set of so-called "Reformers," stands MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, a man who, in his quality of Sheriff, has perpetrated barefaced frauds upon the tax-payers. On the 15th of June last, the first of a series of articles establishing BRENNAN's guilt in the most conclusive manner, was published in the TIMES; but, although we have repeatedly invited the *Tribune* to copy the main facts, not a single word on the subject has yet appeared in that journal. The charges against the Sheriff, which, by the way, have been proved by his own sworn statement, are:

I. While empowered by law to collect fifty cents from the county for every *commitment*, he actually demanded and *obtained* $1 50, or three times that amount, by charging for each arrest, swelling his fees in this way for 1871 from $25,733 to $77,310 50—clear fraudulent *overcharge* $51,567 50. In addition to this sum there was $73,302 01, for *regular* quarterly fees, making the whole amount *paid* to Sheriff BRENNAN during the year, $150,612 51.

II. In January, 1872, there were 2,236 *commitments*. Of the legal charge of fifty cents each, this would amount to $1,118. The Sheriff made out his bill for *arrests*, of which there were 11,005. At fifty cents each, this would give a total of $5,502 50—fraudulent overcharge $4,429 50. In February, by the same means, he swindled the City out of $4,118, and in March out of $4,418.

III. "For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State Prison, for the quarter ending March 31, 1872," he charges $9,847 25, being at the rate of $1 75 each for 5,627 prisoners. Our reporter, having investigated this particular item, found that during the time specified only 340 prisoners had been sentenced to the Penitentiary from the Special and General Sessions, so that BRENNAN really charged $28 97 each for the removal, instead of $1 75. Fraudulent overcharge, $9,252 25.

IV. In the early part of 1863, he (BRENNAN) leased to the City for a period of ten years a portion of the building situated at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, which was owned and formerly occupied by him as a dance-house. The stipulated rental was $2,800 per annum. Seven years after the lease had been registered he induced the Board of Aldermen, through his faithful "Ring" ally, THOMAS COMAN, to annul this instrument and have a new one drawn up in the name of his brother, OWEN W. BRENNAN, for ten years, at a rental of $7,500, thus defrauding the City out of $14,100 for the three unexpired years of the old lease.

In addition to the foregoing charges, BRENNAN would have a perfect avalanche of minor complaints hurled against him, if all those who have been wronged with his sanction could have a chance to offer testimony. His deputies have been permitted to plunder with much more freedom than the subordinates of a bandit chief. They have invariably carried away the choicest wines and cigars from the liquor-saloons that have fallen to their charge. From the drug-stores they have selected the costliest essences and most attractive ornaments, and from the furniture warehouses the most elaborately-carved specimens. Horses temporarily confided to them, pending decisions in the Courts, have been driven in the Central Park at the expense of their owners, and a thousand and one other illegal acts committed, that cannot be enumerated in an article of ordinary length.

Now the *Tribune* has more than once intimated that BRENNAN has been grossly libeled by the publication of these charges, and that, too, in the face of the evidence we have produced. It has time and again, alluded to him as among the "Reformers" of Tammany. However, the real point of the matter amounts to this: BRENNAN is credited with having control over a large number of votes in the Sixth and other wards; these votes are wanted for GREELEY next November, and in return for their delivery, the swindles of the Sheriff are allowed to remain quietly in the background.

Arrest and Assassins.

The peculiar sort of wickedness which finds delight in throwing railway trains off the track is difficult to explain on any basis short of total depravity or absolute insanity. And when this abominable villainy is perpetrated by children for mere sport, one is almost inclined to give credence to that unflattering theory of human origin which finds our ancestors in the gorilla. Two or three years ago, a couple of little boys, it will be remembered, were caught obstructing the track of a Pennsylvania railway, at a spot where the destruction of the coming passenger-train was sure to be attended with fearful slaughter. When questioned as to their motives for attempting such a crime, these artless youngsters explained that they wanted to see "the funny way in which the cars would jump." A fit play-fellow for these sportive young assassins has just been found in England, where a lad named EVANS, aged sixteen, and described as the son of respectable parents, was not long since detected in placing obstructions on the Cambrian Railway. In this case discovery came too late to stop the train, which, however, passed over the obstacles in safety. Probably, in this case also, this ingenious youth was bent merely on innocent recreation.

In consoling contrast, however, to such instances of inexplicable malignity, cases are happily no less frequent where human life is freely and generously placed in peril to avert accidents of this nature. In the same paper which records young Master EVANS' pretty little joke, is chronicled the exploit of a brakeman named WATSON, who, seeing two men standing on the track, unconscious of the near approach of a swift express, rushed upon them and flung them in succession off the track, and into safety, at the imminent risk of his own destruction. This, too, was the second feat of the same sort he had performed. He had better fortune than that brave negro who, near Philadelphia, a few months ago, saved five lives in a similar way, at the expense of his own. Each of these men proved himself, in his humble fashion, as true a hero as the leader of a forlorn hope, or the victor of many battles.

Incidents like these, placed side by side, bring out in startling vividness the perplexing mass of contradictions which go to make up human nature. GOETHE once said that, examining the depths of his own soul, he could discern in himself a potential capacity for any crime. If such revelations are disheartening to the lover of his kind, there is comfort in the reflection, enforced by examples like these, that side by side with the elements of this possible baseness are also the seeds of all possible nobleness. And, perhaps, if we inquire into the problem shrewdly we shall find that it is not these track-obstructers who are so much to blame for their wickedness, as society, which fails properly to foster the better side of their natures. A more systematic development of that timely benevolence which exerts itself in the direction of Children's Aid Societies, and Summer excursions, may go far to diminish the followers of Master EVANS, and recruit the ranks of possible Watsons.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* had an article, yesterday, in which Dr. JOHNSON, BALTHAZZAR, DANIEL, and other celebrated personages figured very conspicuously, and in which (as a further compliment to Dr. JOHNSON) all the longest words in the dictionary were trotted out. The heavy Johnsonian style has always been popular in the *World* office; and on this occasion it was employed for the purpose of predicting that the Republican Presidential ticket would be defeated in November. Perhaps the writer drew his conclusions from the fact that in every State election thus far held, the Greeleyites have been signally beaten. Or he may have derived encouragement from the circumstance that the Congressional majorities just gained in Maine actually exceed those of 1868. When people are so easily satisfied it would be cruel to interfere with their harmless amusements.

Three Emperors—a German, an Austrian and a Russian—are holding a small Congress of their own in Vienna. Out of compliment to one another, they wear one another's clothing. As thus: At their first meeting the Russian Emperor wore a Prussian uniform and an Austrian order; the Austrian Emperor wore a Russian uniform and a Prussian order, and Emperor WILLIAM wore an Austrian uniform and a Russian order. Now, when these Imperial gentlemen desire to change their dress, it must be a perplexing problem for them to decide what uniforms, and what orders shall fall to each Emperor. Three Emperors with three sets of uniforms and three sorts of orders to be worn among them all—can each manage to make nine different toilets? If each Emperor had only himself to consult, he could make these nine changes without trouble, but when he has to make sure that neither of his two friends shall hit upon the same combination of uniform and order that he has chosen, the effort of mind required to properly arrange the matter must be gigantic, and the perplexity of the Imperial *salets de chambre* absolutely maddening.

Mr. GREELEY is determined to "conciliate" the original rebels. He referred on Saturday to his pet scheme of universal amnesty, and said:

"Men say to me, 'Why, you don't want to elect TOOMBS or somebody else, do you?' No, I don't want to elect any of those men; but suppose other people do; who are you or who am I to say whether they shall or not?"

This makes a square issue, which is easily met. If Mr. GREELEY wants to know who have the right to say that JEFFERSON DAVIS, ROBERT TOOMBS, and their companions in hatching the treason of 1861, shall not again hold office in the United States, we answer, the American people. These men are, all technicalities aside, wicked traitors. Had they been hung as such seven years ago, the whole world, including a majority of the Southerners, would have conceded the justice of their fate. We are now asked to remove from our statute-book the last trace of disapproval of their treason, and invite the South to send them to the United States Senate. To this there can be but one answer. Any man who proposes it must be as blind as a bat to the temper of the people. Any man who, like Mr. GREELEY, proposes it to count Southern votes, is as wrong-hearted as he is wrong-headed.

It would seem that Mr. GREELEY's Southern friends do not share in his professed desire for universal kindliness between opposing political parties. A party of them broke up a meeting of Republicans in Mobile, on Saturday evening, by an attack. We have no desire to magnify the importance of these incidents. They have frequently occurred in other campaigns. But then, as now, the Democrats were always the offenders, and Mr. GREELEY, as an apostle of peace, is, *quoad hoc*, a failure of the most melancholy character.

The railway ticket-agents have been holding a convention, and discussing, among other matters, the subject of "laying-over" tickets, as they elegantly call tickets which permit the holder to stop on his way and resume his journey subsequently. It would be better if these ticket-agents decided to abandon the fraudulent pretense that all railway tickets cannot be used in this way. The law, as decided over and over again, asserts that the man who buys a ticket from New-York to Albany has the right to stop at any station on the road for as long a time as he pleases, and afterward to resume his journey without buying another ticket. Yet it is the universal custom of all railway accounts to ignore the law in this matter, and to demand extra fare in cases where a ticket is not used on the day of its date only. In most cases the traveler, even when he knows what his rights really are, submits to the imposition rather than incur the inconvenience of being ejected from the train. If the ticket-agents would decide to obey the law, instead of discussing "laying-over" tickets, they would show both their good sense and their honesty.

The Subcommittee of the Tammany General Committee for "reforming Tammany" consists of JOHN MORRISSEY, Justice LEONARD, BILLY WALSH, and E. FLYNN. If these are not true Reformers, where are you to find them?

We are obliged to make room today for twenty-eight columns of advertisements. Frequent supplements will enable us to keep pace with this demand upon our space, without depriving our readers of any news. We beg to call the attention of our advertising friends to the advantages offered them in our weekly paper, which now circulates in every part of the Union, and in numbers which make it the best medium for this kind of communication now open to the public.

Our City Charities.

The advent of September admonishes the poor who congregate in such numbers in all our large cities, that the interval dividing Summer from Winter is but a brief period at the best, and that following close upon the enfeebling heat of Summer, come the cold storms of Autumn and the dry breath of Winter. Our charitable societies have already had many premonitions of the heavy draughts that will be made upon them as the season advances. This is especially apparent now that the system of relief organized and put in operation by the TIMES has been suspended, and its beneficiaries notified that any further aid is not to be expected from that source. The results of the investigations authorized and planned by ourselves during the Summer months have been of such a nature as to convince those engaged in the work that there is an amount of suffering constantly experienced in our midst such as those not familiar with the facts would scarcely be willing to admit. The sickness and distress incident to the heated term, particularly among children in the poorer quarters of the City, was positively appalling, as our readers were informed at the time; but we are convinced that the same total of suffering during the warm months is really insignificant when compared with the wretchedness and despair that broods over the homes of thousands during the biting frosts of Winter. To alleviate this misery, and relieve the more pressing wants of the worthy poor, our citizens long ago organized, and have ever since generously sustained, the New-York Society for the Relief of the Poor. The methods adopted by this charity for extending aid have been of such a character as to inspire confidence in its able and always influential Board of Managers. But the field of active benevolence is so extensive, and the necessities of the poor of a great city like New-York, so varied, that more than one organization is required to meet the demands that are constantly urged upon the charitably disposed. This fact is so evident that one needs to spend but a few hours in the tenement districts to be convinced of its truth. The saddest sights to one thus engaged is the number of neglected children who throng the sidewalks and alleyways, and by their old and precocious manners manifest their familiarity with vice and sin in its multiform phrases. The need of some particular charity for the moral education, reformation and training of such children is so transparent that argument is wasted in seeking to demonstrate the truth of the proposition. In that well known and widely-esteemed organization, the Children's Aid Society, we have just such a charity as the developments of the past season have taught us is imperatively needed. To educate aid and reform these waifs of the City has been the work of this Society for the past eighteen years. Through their lodging-houses for homeless boys and girls, their industrial schools for the training of the youth of both sexes and their emigration department, the Children's Aid Society have been enabled to achieve results entitling those who have labored in its ranks to the thanks of all friends of law and order and sound public morality.

Besides maintaining these five lodging-houses and twenty industrial day schools, it is proposed by them to open early next month some ten or twelve evening schools designed especially for poor working boys and girls, and for such others as, from their peculiar callings, are precluded from attending other schools. In addition to the extensive sphere of labor enumerated above, the Society keep up a system of visitation among the poor and the destitute in all their school districts, affording such relief as they are competent to give. In view of the many thousands of children and youth who require the ministrations which this Society stands ready to afford, and who, we well know, without such assistance must inevitably drift into the swift currents of criminal life, we cannot too earnestly urge the claims of this and kindred charities upon the early attention of our benevolent citizens, and we cannot but believe, after our recent experience, that through their open-handed liberality their present and prospective wants will be fully supplied.

Literary.

Among the minor poems which will be gathered into the new volume by Dr. Holland, (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,) will be such familiar and beautiful pieces as "Daniel Gray," "The Heart of the War," "Gradation," &c., which have done duty in the Poets' Corner of the newspapers for many a year. But there will be some interesting short poems in the collection which are little known publicly. Of such are "The Wings," "Returning Clouds," &c. The long poem which gives its title to the volume, "The Marble Prophecy," is one of Dr. Holland's most important poetical works, ranking next after "Bitter-Sweet" and "Kathrina."

Amusements—Announcements for this Evening.

The first of the Rubinstein concerts will take place at Steinway Hall to-night. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a Patti-Maro concert may be attended. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will appear at Booth's Theatre, in "Arrah na Pogue." Elsewhere the entertainments of the week just closed will be repeated.

To Pay for the Notoriety.

Of the Greeley nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District, against Hon. John H. Ketcham, the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "The fact that Mr. J. O. Whitehouse, the President of the 'Liberal' Club of this city, was refused a nomination by the 'Liberal' Convention, and yet nominated by the Democrats, is a very significant one, and does not augur well for his success. Mr. Whitehouse is well known in our city, though we presume the people of the district are not so well acquainted with him. He has resided here for several years, is a gentleman of wealth and enterprise, a large manufacturer, and much too good a man for the sacrifice about to be made of him. He was, doubtless, nominated mainly in the hope that he would contribute largely to the funds of the party during the campaign. Indeed, one of the prominent 'Liberals' on hearing of his nomination openly boasted that they 'would give him a chance to spend some of his money.'"

A Georgia Candidate for Congress.

Of Mr. Andrew M. Sloan, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Georgia, the Savannah *News*, a Democratic paper, speaks in these complimentary terms: "Entertaining, as we do, a high esteem for the gentleman personally, and recognizing his many amiable qualities, we can only regret that he should thus sacrifice his youth and future prospects in the cause of 'Grantism.' We can, however, remark that he is an opponent worthy of the steel of the most chivalrous Knight that the Democratic-Conservative Party can bring into the field. Mr. Sloan has no political record other than his identification with the Administration Party, socially and morally he is with our supreme."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Hunt for Greeleyites in the Coal Regions.

From Pottsville to Allentown—Scrubrush a Scarce Article—The Battle to be a Straight Fight Between the Old Parties.

Searching for a Greeley Republican—None to be Found—The Situation in Schuylkill County—Fusion Between the Republicans and Working Men—Anticipated Reduction in the Democratic Majorities—Greeley Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1872.

The further one travels in search of those white blackbirds, styled "Greeley Republicans," the more discouraged he gets. I brought a peck of salt with me from Philadelphia to sprinkle on their tails whenever I could get near enough to them, and confidently expected, ere this, to bag a large flock; but to my great disappointment and disgust I haven't caught enough thus far to make a decent pot-pie. The Democrats of Philadelphia and Reading told me I would find lots of them up in the coal regions. Well, here I am, in the very heart of the coal regions, with a population of fifty thousand persons within a radius of three miles, of whom nineteen out of twenty are all besmeared with coal dust, and not a "Liberal" Republican can I find. I was told on my arrival here that I would have to get up early in the morning to find them, and so, for the first time in ten years, I "arose with the lark" and sallied forth with my bag of salt. I first went to the Democratic head-quarters, where I found three Buckalew men reading the *Tribune* and Forney's *Press*. Said I, "How goes the campaign?" "Well," said one, whom I took to be the "Head Centre," "it goes pretty fair." "Think you will elect your State ticket?" "Yes, think we shall." "Do you get much aid from the Liberal Republicans?" "Yes, considerable." "The Grant men tell me they are rather scarce in Schuylkill County." "Well, they are notively demonstrative; rather quiet just now, but still there are a good many around." "Good many be ——," blurted out a Democratic bystander, "I would like to see them. No, Sir, (turning to me,) Liberal Republicanism is a myth in this county; you will have to get a lantern to find it."

You can imagine my despair at this piece of information. After rising with the lark to look for a Greeley Republican, it was really disheartening to be told by the first man I met that I had mistaken the hour, and must search for him in the night with a lantern. This is a fair specimen of the difficulty one encounters in getting at the truth with regard to the political situation in Pennsylvania. I never saw so much "honest difference of opinion" in all my born days, or so many men who will purposely deceive a searcher after truth without intentionally lying.

But, so far as Greeley Republicans in Schuylkill County are concerned, it will be noted that there is a striking agreement on the main issue—they are not to be found, either in the morning or at night; by the light of the sun or by the "dim lantern's flickering ray." Rev. Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*, who knows everybody in Schuylkill County and most people out of it, says that six weeks ago there were just thirty of them in the county, but now he does not know of one. The leader of the gang, who did all the "blowing" for the thirty, died here last week from *mania a potu*, or, as some think, from Maine a potu. At any rate, the malady was superinduced by the Maine election. His fate was a fearful warning to his associates, and they are all doing penance now preparatory to readmission into the orthodox Republican church. Greeley's name is never mentioned in the streets of Pottsville now except in the way of a joke, the same as one would speak of Joyce Heth or the Fejee Mermaid. If he has any followers in the State, they must be north of the coal regions. I am now told they are up in the counties bordering on "York State." Well, I am going up there next week to see. If I don't find them there, I shall search for them in that gold mine at the foot of the rainbow.

So far as Schuylkill County is concerned—and I am told it is the same in all the other mining counties, Luzerne, Carbon and Lehigh—there are practically only two classes of voters, Grant Republicans and Democrats. But there is to be a kind of three-cornered fight at the State election, which must inevitably help the Republican ticket. It is generally known, although very little has been said about it in the newspapers, that the Labor Reformers have a candidate in the field for Governor, in the person of Wm. F. Schall, of Bedford County. In most of the coal-mining counties, but particularly in Schuylkill County, he will receive the bulk of the vote of the Working Men's Beneficial Association, which is very numerous. As much the larger portion of the members of this Association are Democrats, the result will be to draw so many votes from Bucknlew. Strong efforts will be made to induce Schell to withdraw from the field, and I was told by a Democrat in Reading that he positively would withdraw before election day, but they say here that he denies it, and if he does, many of his Democratic supporters will be so indignant that they will cast their votes for Hartranft in revenge.

In addition to this, there has been a fusion between the Republicans and working men of Schuylkill County on local offices, which has created a very cordial feeling on both sides, and must work to the advantage of the Republican State ticket. The Republicans have indorsed the working mens' candidate for County Judge (Pershing, Dem.) and the working men, in return, have indorsed the Republican candidates for Register, Recorder, Prothonotary and member of Assembly—the latter being an Irishman named Kelly, who has great influence with his countrymen. The result of this combination, and of the running of Schell for Governor, is is generally conceded, will be the reduction of the usual Democratic majority of the county one half. That majority varies from 20 to 1,800. Last year, in the election for Auditor-General, it was nearly 1,400. In the last Gubernatorial election it was just 1,000, and in the Presidential election of 1868 it was 725.

This year it can hardly exceed five hundred on the State ticket in October. Here, then, will be a net gain for Hartranft of five hundred or six hundred. A similar, though not so large a proportionate gain, may be expected, from like causes, in Luzerne, Carbon and Lehigh Counties. The attacks on Hartranft are having no perceptible effect in the coal regions, and Buckalew has no personal popularity, but rather the reverse, with the Democratic miners and the Working Men's Association. The Republicans here are confident that the entire coal region will do better for their ticket in October than it has done at any State election for years. There is a healthy union between the Democratic Reformers and the Republicans complain that the campaign is getting dull and stupid for lack of something to fight.

Greeley is to come round through the coal regions on his return trip to the Northwest the 'coming week—and it is hoped that his presence will revive the drooping spirits of the coalition. It is a forlorn hope, and he had better stay away. The people here have not forgotten how, contrary to his usual protective policy, he advocated the introduction of foreign coal free. The present arrangement between the miners and their employers is such that the former, equally with the latter, have a personal interest in keeping up high prices. The higher the market price for coal the higher the wages of the miners, and neither party, therefore, wishes coal to come in free of duty.

A Scratch-Fest Fight Between Democrats and Republicans—Both Parties Equally Confident, but One Has a Monopoly and the Other Hopes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

What are called the "coal regions" of Pennsylvania comprise the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne, and parts of Columbia, Dauphin and Northumberland, and have a population of about three hundred thousand. They are all Democratic counties, and always have been, though, notwithstanding the prevalence of coal, they have not that inky blackness of Democracy that exists in Berks County. Having traversed these coal regions pretty thoroughly, with the exception of a portion of Luzerne County, I have become fully convinced of two facts: First, that there are no Greeley Republicans worth mentioning to be found anywhere; and second, that there is no enthusiasm among the Regular Republicans on the State ticket. I have yet to find the first Republican in these four counties who will not vote for Hartranft for Governor, while there are some Democrats (not many) among the mining population who will not vote for Buckalew on account of his connection with the Reading Railroad corporation through whose influence he got his nomination. The vote in the coal regions at the State election will be substantially a straight-out fight between the two old parties, Democrat and Republican. The only change will be the very small number of "Liberal" Republicans who will feel bound to vote for Buckalew, in order to show Democrats that they are living up to their part of the bargain, and are willing to "eat crow" in October if the Democrats will eat it in November. But the number who will be compelled to dine off of that savory dish in October, as before stated, is infinitesimally small. In Schuylkill County, as I have already informed you, there were thirty, six weeks ago, but are none now. In Carbon County there is less than half that number. Mauch Chunk, the principal town, has five, which is just one in a thousand of the population. Two of these, however, are regarded as "shaky." In Lehigh, the Greeleyites claim three hundred, and the Republicans give them fifty. Most of them live here in Allentown, and they include five lawyers and seven doctors. These were the original "come-outers," and they still "stick," but most of their followers have left them since the Vermont and Maine elections. Allentown has a population of 15,000, and the parties are so nearly divided that the majority seldom exceeds forty on either side. There is consequently a great deal of party vigilance here, and they make an accurate count of noses, and have every man figured down to a dot. Outside of Allentown, however, Democracy predominates in Lehigh County, and usually wins a majority of about 1,600. This majority the Republicans concede to them in October, but no more, although they boast that they will have 1,000. If Buckalew is defeated they admit that their majority in November will not exceed 1,000. In the adjoining county of Northampton, bordering on New-Jersey, the Democratic majority at the last Gubernatorial election was 2,400. This year the Republicans are confident it will not exceed 1,000. In one place, South Bethlehem, there are 300 Democrats employed in the iron-works that are reported as sure for the Republican ticket. To offset these there are about half a dozen "Liberal" Republicans in Bethlehem, and perhaps twice as many more in Easton. But the principal gains that the Republicans anticipate are in the coal-mining counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne, arising out of their fusion with the Labor Reformers on local affairs. In Carbon County the fusion is complete, and the Democratic majority, which generally ranges from 425 to 650, will not be over 250 on the State ticket in October. It is believed by everyone that the vote at the October election will be fuller than at any State election for many years past. For the first time in the history of the State it will probably exceed the Presidential vote. If Buckalew is defeated, it certainly will, for then most of the Democrats who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Greeley will stay at home in November, and not vote at all. As for the straight-out ticket nominated at Louisville, I have not heard it mentioned since I have been in Pennsylvania. All the talk and all the effort that is being made here by either party is in behalf of the State election in October, which both parties regard as the decisive of the Presidential election, and to succeed in which each party is straining every nerve. Both sides express equal confidence in electing their candidate for Governor, but the supporters of Hartranft have the advantage of knowing for a certainty where his votes are coming from, whereas the increased vote for Buckalew, on which the Democrats base their calculations, is entirely a matter of speculation. In the first place, Hartranft has the usual Republican majority in State elections of six to ten thousand to start with. In addition to this, he will have the solid vote of from twelve to fifteen thousand colored men, who have never hitherto had the opportunity of voting at an election for Governor in this State. In the third place, he is sure of nearly all the soldiers' votes. This was demonstrated at the Pittsburg Convention, where not a dissenting voice was heard when Hartranft's claims to their support were urged, although the Democrats here boasted, previous to the Convention, that if any attempt was made to "force Hartranft down the throats of the soldiers," half of them would take up their hats and leave the Convention.

To counteract all these known elements of strength for Hartranft, the Democrats have nothing to rely on but the vague impression, or hope rather, that there are an untold number of Greeley Republicans coming over to their side to vote for Buckalew, and that there are other unknown legions of Grant Republicans who believe in Forney's *Press*, and will refuse to vote for Hartranft. My observations thus far convince me that both these expectations will prove to be delusions.

The Canvass West of the Mountains—Wilson, Hartranft, Scott and Griffin at Erie.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 22.—Senator Wilson, Gen. Hartranft, Senator Scott and Gen. Griffin left today at 11 A. M. by the Lake Shore Road to go to Wellsboro, in Tioga County, 125 miles, where there will be a Republican mass meeting to-morrow. Senator Wilson will go from Wellsboro to Towanda on Tuesday, Scranton on Wednesday, Allentown on Thursday, Lancaster on Friday, and Westchester on Saturday. This will finish his canvass in this State. Next week he leaves for Indiana.

Senator Scott will leave the rest of the party in Towanda, to fulfill several engagements of his own. State (Pennsylvania) made prior to the Pittsburg Convention. After the elections in this State he will make a few speeches in New-York.

The meeting addressed by Senator Wilson last night at Girard was very large and very enthusiastic, and when he came back here he appeared much pleased with the reception there given him. The Senator has made sixteen speeches in the last five days.

Senator Schurz is coming into the State next week. The flagging Democratic canvass will present the appearance of a revival for a time, while he is here. He will be in this City next Saturday, and preparations for a "spontaneous" reception have been in progress for two weeks already. He will draw a great crowds of men of all parties, who are anxious to hear his $300 speeches, but the Democrats acknowledge that they do not expect much good from his coming, since it is too late in the canvass to effect any changes by speakers of either party. So far as the Republican counties west of the mountains are concerned, the lines are well drawn, and all is ready for the casting of a larger majority in most of them than they gave four years ago. Still efforts to win votes are not relaxed, nor are votes already won to be given up.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

New-York World, Dec. 27, 1865.

* * * The Washington *Republican* opens upon him (Gen. Grant) in a vein as cowardly as it is libelous, and the *Tribune* of this City makes haste to reprint its article. The ostensible occasion of this indecent assault on Gen. Grant is the bill introduced by Mr. Washburne for creating the rank of General, but as the bill was introduced at the beginning of the session, and the attack delayed until after Gen. Grant's late report, nobody can be at a loss in ascertaining the motive. * * * * * *

Those who assert that Gen. Grant has been sufficiently rewarded, and that if he would accept anything further he has more than "the grasping ambition of Cæsar," misappreciate his services. The genius of our institutions does not permit us to copy the example of foreign countries, and manifest the public gratitude by titles of nobility and princely gifts. Besides titles, the English Government bestowed upon Marlborough the following substantial proofs of gratitude: Woodstock, $450,000; Blenheim, $300,000; Post-office Grant, $100,000; Middenheim, $30,000; pictures, jewels, &c., $50,000; Pall Mall Grant, &c., $10,000; emoluments, $100,000. Equal to nearly $2,000,000 of our money.

The Duke of Wellington also received gifts amounting to $800,000, or $2,000,000.

We have no orders of nobility, no select inner circle like the Order of the Garter; nor can we make large grants of money, like those bestowed on illustrious Generals in other countries. It has accordingly been the habit of our people to try to acquit themselves toward admired military men by elevating them to the Presidency. The public gratitude to Washington, to Jackson, to Taylor, was expressed in this way; and an attempt was made to confer the same honor upon Scott. *This sense of justice has given us some of our best Presidents.*

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Georgia Ku-Klux.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Greeley's friends have gone to work vigorously in Georgia. The Ku-Klux of Wilkinson County, or a Klan of them numbering seventy-five, I learn, took a number of colored men from their houses on last Monday night, the 16th inst., and beat them most brutally, and one white man in sympathy with Republicans is, I learn, missing, and thought murdered.

The only cause assigned for the outrage is that the Republicans of that county proposed to hold a public meeting at Gordon today. I think Greeley will get all the votes in that county through the aid of the Ku-Klux.

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872.

See How They Lie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following report appeared in the *Tribune* day before yesterday:

"The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Hudson County held no less than three rousing mass-meetings on the Heights last night. Every ward club turned out in its strength, and the enthusiasm manifested for the Liberal candidates had an intensity seldom experienced at campaign gatherings. The largest and best attended meeting was at Kunze's German Hotel, at Palisade avenue and DeMott street, where Wm. Dennison addressed the crowd only been announced during the day, fully 500 persons were present. The hotel, a large edifice, was quite crowded, and with a host of cheers nominated Thomas Burr, who had been the delegate in Louisville, made an address in favor of Greeley and Brown."

Now, the simple facts about this meeting are, that this township was thoroughly "done" by by circulars left at every house for three days. The call was for "the formation of a Greeley and Brown Club." At the meeting forty-one persons, and no more, were present, including one or two who are not residents of this place, and several who are not voters. "Kunze's German Hotel," which figures as a "large edifice," is a very respectable one story lager-beer saloon, having a public room, which would be crowded to its utmost capacity by 125 persons. Of course the *Tribune's* report that Channcey Burr was present at this mortifying "fiasco" is as false as all the rest of the report. A meeting of forty-one disconsolate individuals is magnified into a tremendous demonstration of 500! And that appears to be the way in which the imagination of the "Democratic-Radicals" are electing Mr. Greeley. This meeting of forty-one, or of 500 less 459, was the third abortive attempt which has been made to form a Greeley and Brown Club in this township.

WEST HOBOKEN.

WEST HOBOKEN, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1872.

Greeley in the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in one of the daily papers a communication from a commercial traveler having returned from an extensive business tour, in which he states the voice of the people with one accord are for Horace Greeley, I, myself, have also returned from a Western trip. With all due respect for the opinion of the aforesaid gentleman, I have not even seen a particle of that bursting enthusiasm which he lays before the public, but on the contrary, a more deplorable, demented and disgusted party today is not to be found anywhere than the Democratic Party of the West. Do you wonder at it? The Western Democrats want to know who nominated Horace Greeley? A lot of New-York thieves, blacklegs and scallawags of the worst description. Yet they try to trump him on the "people as honest Horace Greeley." The people speak for themselves, or can any man who has a single thought of his own, whether he be Liberal Republican or Democrat, vote for Greeley, a man whose whole life has been spent in villifying that party, who has been the strongest opponent of free trade ever known in this country, and now advocated as an issue when he has a fit spasm and strong proof of the adage, "once a man and twice a child?" Put Horace Greeley to-morrow in the White House, can you picture me the result? Our foreign relations today are better than was ever known. Our home trade is at a premium. Our financial interests are sound and healthy. Will you change these and run the country knee deep in blood from Maine to California? Who are the men at present most bitter against the present Administration, and most outward and loudly apprehensive of loss to the interests of their country? Disappointed cormorants. No man can do anything unless he has a motive. It would be useless for me to comment on the motives of Greeley's worshipers.

G. F. M., Commercial Traveler.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Characters of Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like many other readers of your journal, I fully appreciate your efforts to alleviate the distresses of American housekeepers. Many thanks to you. I, too, have a word to say on the subject, and hope you will allow me to place it before the public. There is an up-town "Intelligence Office" in which it is a regulation to find employment for no domestic who cannot be vouched for by her employer with satisfactory answers to a list of printed questions relative to her honesty, neatness, sobriety and skillfulness as cook, laundress, waitress, or aught else that may be her occupation. Now, I would propose that the ladies of New-York unite and agree upon some such printed form of questions, to be truthfully filled in with answers by the ladies, and given to such domestics as leave them, and also agree to take into their service no domestic who cannot procure a satisfactory reference from her last employer in such form. Possibly, by this means, the ladies may come to understand that they are liable to legal prosecution by any one who is injured, relying upon a false character thus given by them to a servant.

If those who influence public opinion through the Press would speak out boldly on this subject, regardless of the effect of what they may say upon the German, Irish, or negro vote, I venture to think that we should have a reform. It is idle to mince this matter. Something must be done, and that soon, or private house-keeping must be abandoned, and the cooks and laundresses, who now rule our hearths, permitted to return to their native country and cultivate potatoes and sleep in their homestead mud-cabins, or perhaps migrate to the far West where they can pursue agriculture with the "modern improvements." OLIMAX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

Kernan as a Patriot.

The following communication appeared in the Utica *Herald*, of Oct. 5, 1864. So far as we can learn its statements were never denied. It shows that in the midst of the rebellion Kernan lost faith in the Union, and wanted to dispose of the Government securities at any price:

A SAMPLE OF KERNAN PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

I propose to relate some facts which show how the representative of Oneida in Congress has supported the Government. During the last Winter, the honorable gentleman was a director in the Savings Bank of Utica. This institution had a large amount invested in Government stocks—about a half million of dollars. Its charter prescribes three specific ways in which its deposits shall be invested: 1. In national securities. 2. In State stocks. 3. In bonds and mortgages. Also a sum not exceeding $5,000 may be invested on personal security. The last limited investment was made. Bonds and mortgages could not be obtained after the war was somewhat advanced. State stocks were at too high a premium to make an investment in them profitable. The idle deposits were, therefore, invested in national stocks—the very kind of security which commands the preference in the charter of the bank. Upon these national bonds the interest was paid regularly in coin, making a most remunerative investment.

In the last Winter Mr. Kernan came home during the session of Congress, neglecting his duties in that body. He professed to have special knowledge of the situation" and predicted the failure of the war and the overthrow of the Government and the repudiation of the national debt. He counselled the Treasurer of the bank to sell out their national stocks for such prices as he could obtain, although it was clear that no money available security would pay an equal high rate of interest. The Treasurer declined to pursue the course thus recommended. Mr. Kernan was persistent. He procured a meeting of the Board of Directors. Through his instrumentality a resolution was introduced at this meeting expressive of the opinions of Mr. Kernan, and directing the Treasurer to pursue the course Mr. Kernan had advised.

This resolution was ventilated at the meeting by Judge Bacon, another Director, and rejected, receiving only three votes, one of the three being cast by the passive representative of this Congressional District. Baffled in his purpose, Mr. Kernan declared that he could not consent to remain a Director of an institution in which his countrymen were depositors and whose funds were invested in the stocks issued by the Government of his country, and consequently resigned. The stocks were not sold, but the Government pays the interest; the bonds have increased in value more than $50,000 since Mr. Kernan recommended their immediate sale. Shameful as the record of the gentleman in Congress is, its shame is bright beside that of this action. UNCLE SAM.

Democratic Disgust.

The nomination of Senator Sumner for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats of that State draws from the Lexington (Ky.) *Press*, now a supporter of Greeley, such language as this: "It is useless to disguise the fact that there are thousands of Democrats who support Mr. Greeley, not because he is acceptable, but because he is the only chance whereby the defeat of Gen. Grant can be effected. But for the Democracy to indorse every Republican malcontent who may announce himself opposed to the Administration, savors too much of unconditional surrender, involves too much of political stultification, to be acceptable to the great masses of the party who are not yet ready to abandon the principles they have so long and so devotedly maintained."

WASHINGTON.

Views for Non-Payment of Postage—Republican Prospects in Pennsylvania—Decrease in the Registration of the District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A recent decision of the Post-office Department that the unpaid postage on all matter on which prepayment is required should be doubled and collected on delivery has led to some complaint on the part of business men in New-York. They maintain that the decision is erroneous and have endeavored to induce the Postmaster General to revise it, but Mr. Creswell is firmly of the opinion that he has given the proper construction to the law and refuses to accede to their request. The opposite interpretation of the statute would, he maintains, entail a heavy loss upon the Government, and render cheap postage an impossibility. In answer to the argument that the law provides that double rates shall be charged only upon MATTER upon which no postage has been paid, it is sufficient to say that the law specially directs that unpaid matter shall not be forwarded at all. It is probable that a test case will be made in the Courts.

PENNSYLVANIA PROSPECTS.

Commissioner Douglass, who today returned from Erie, Penn., where he has been for some weeks on account of his health, reports that the October prospects in that State are exceedingly bright, and that no one of the Republican leaders has the least doubt that the entire State ticket will be elected, and that our majority in November will be at least double what we shall obtain on the 8th proximo.

REGISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The registration in this District has just been completed. The total number registered amounts to 19,199, the white voters having a majority of about 2,000. The total registration last year was over nineteen thousand, showing a decrease of about 1,000. The falling off of the whites is 4,000, and of the colored people 3,000, in round numbers. The figures indicate that Gen. Chipman, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, will be easily elected.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Mr. Thomas B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna in 1873, has nominated the following gentlemen to the State Department for confirmation as Assistant Commissioners, viz.: Wm. M. T. Round, of Boston; Lewis Sesonmood, of Cincinnati; J. C. Bolter, of New-York, now at Vienna; G. H. Blodgett, of Burlington, Vt.; H. Garetson, of Cleveland; Robert Sarjeant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Gottheil, of New-Orleans, and E. A. Steasy, of New-York.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Official Statistics of the Woolen Manufactures of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The complete statistics of the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States, as returned at the Ninth Census for the year ending June 1, 1870, have just been sent to press from the Census office, and exhibit the following totals: Of the 2,891 establishments in the United States, there are in Pennsylvania, 431; New-York, 273; Ohio, 238; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 126; Tennessee, 148; Kentucky, 107; Illinois, 103; Connecticut, 106; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New-Hampshire, 71; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 66; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 65; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 56; North Carolina, 42; Georgia, 41; Maryland, 31; New-Jersey, 39; Texas, 30; Utah, 15; South Carolina, 15; Alabama, 14; Arkansas, 13; Delaware, 11; Mississippi, 11; Minnesota, 10; Oregon, 9; California, 5; Louisiana, 3; Florida, 1, and New-Mexico, 1. The capital of these 2,891 establishments is reported at $66,824,531. The number of steam-engines is 1,050, with a horse-power of 35,650, and water-wheels with a horse-power of 89,332. The number of sets of cards is 8,366, with a daily capacity of 657,392 pounds of carded wool, number of broad looms, 14,039; narrow looms, 20,144; spindled, 1,845,496. The average number of hands employed during the year has been—of males above sixteen, 42,726; of females above sixteen, 27,622; of children, and youth, 9,648. The amount of wages paid to these hands during the year is reported at $26,977,576; the total value of the materials used during the year was $95,433,601, of which the amount paid for chemicals and dye-stuffs was $6,352,245. There were consumed during the year 11,000,000 pounds of foreign wool; 154,761,076 pounds of domestic wool; 17,571,929 pounds of cotton; 19,372,052 pounds of shoddy; 3,573,419 pounds of woolen yarn; 9,263,949 pounds of cotton yarn; 1,312,560 yards of cotton warp; 140,738 pounds of waste. The value of all other materials used was $5,670,260.

Among the productions of these 2,891 establishments are 63,340,612 yards of cloth, cassimeres and doeskins, 58,965,986 yards of flannel, 1,941,868 yards of felted cloth, 2,863,767 yards of repelled, 3,000,000 yards of satinet, 5,606,903 yards of jeans, 14,130,574 yards of linsey, 1,932,382 yards of negro cloth. Number of pairs of blankets, 2,000,439; number of horse-blankets, 59,553; number of carriage robes, 27,501; number of coverlids, 235,744; number of shawls, 2,312,761; number of pounds of yarn, 14,156,237; number of pounds of rolls, 8,663,069. Total value of production, $155,405,058.

MAUNA LOA.

Brief Description of the Recent Eruption—An Unusually Magnificent Display—Earthquake Shocks in the Island.

The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) *Gazette*, of Aug. 31, supplies the following:

On the evening of the 15th inst. the people of Hilo and other portions of Hawaii were startled by the sudden appearance of an eruption at the summit of Mauna Loa, the locality of the volcano of Mokuaweoweo. At first, in Hilo, so intense was the light of the eruption, that before the exact cause was discovered, the inhabitants were alarmed that a fire had occurred in town. The following extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Coan gives a description of the first appearance of the eruption:

"At Hilo we started last evening by the cry of fire, but looking for the summit of Mauna Loa we saw a gorgeous pillar of red light standing upon the top of the mountain and illuminating those heights. It is a grand eruption, but, from our point of observation, we could see no evidence of a flow. We conclude that it is in the great crater of Mokuaweoweo. It is cloudy today, and the mountain is veiled. When we can get a view in the daytime we shall be able to rule to determine its locality. I regret much that Prof. Newcomb's eclipse party could not have seen this pyrotechnic revel of Mount Pele. But the old goddess is quite capricious and utterly independent of us all."

Capt. McGregor of the Kilauea, informs us that upon the passage to Kona last week he saw the light of the eruption at night in the channel between Maui and Hawaii, though through the mist which hung over the mountain it looked more like like a fiery red star than a volcanic eruption. Upon reaching the coast of Hawaii, however, he found that there must be a grand commotion in the crater of Mokuaweoweo as the top of the mountain presented a magnificent illumination, a column, apparently of lava, being constantly visible above the mouth of the crater. Some severe shocks of earthquake, we have been informed, have been felt in Kona, Kau and Hilo recently. It is not at all certain that this eruption in the summit of Mauna Loa is the percurser of a lava flow from the sides of that mountain. We are informed by those who have been at great pains to inform themselves upon the subject, that similar eruptions have taken place frequently, and after continuing for a time have subsided. It is possible, however, the accumulation of lava in the crater of Mokuaweoweo may be so great as to force its way through the weak point in the mountain's side.

The *Gazette*, in its issue for Aug. 28, gives some additional particulars, saying: "Our latest advices from Hawaii inform us that the eruption still continues in Mokuaweoweo at the summit of Mauna Loa. A column of fire or lava is constantly being thrown up several hundred feet above the summit of the crater, presenting, in the night, a most imposing spectacle. The people living around the base of Mauna Loa are in momentary expectation of a lava flow from the sides of the mountain. When it is considered that the floor of the crater is something like 500 feet below the rim, and that the column of lava is estimated to be thrown something like 300 feet above the rim, it must be thrown up at least 700 feet. The column must also be immense, as it can be seen distinctly from all sides of the mountain, which, in the night, is lights up in grand style. The eruption reached its grandest dimensions about eight days before our informant left the coast of Hawaii, since which time the column of fire had not perceptibly diminished."

Attempted Assassination of a Republican in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans National Republican, Sept. 18.

After the adjournment of the large Republican meeting held at Minden yesterday, an intoxicated bravo, named T. L. Boone, attacked and seriously wounded Hon. Jasper Blackburn, the well-known editor of the Homer *Iliad*. Mr. Blackburn was shot in the neck, but rapidly the wound, which is severe and painful, is not believed to be mortal.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

JOHN N. KNAPP, secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Sept. 23.

Depeyster	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Penn Yan	Gen. John L. Swift.
Spuyten Duyvil	Rev. Frederick Douglass.
Unadilla	Hon. George Beaver.
Quitenburg	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Walden	Hon. Sutton S. Fish.
Sidney Plains	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. S. F. Miller.
Havemeyer	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Cherrytown	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Mahopac Falls	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Port Richmond, S. I.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Amity	Frederick G. Godney.
Stone	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Cannondaigua	Rev. William P. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Washingtonville	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
New-Brighton	Hon. William F. Piero.
Fifth Ward, Brooklyn	Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn	Capt. S. B. Lambert.
Sup. Hunters, Brooklyn	Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Pearsalls, Long Island	Chauncey D. Murray.
Coldenham	Hon. W. T. R. Millikin. Hon. Thomas W. Taylor.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Tarrytown	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Batavia, (P. M.)	Col. F. S. Lambert. Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Gen. John L. Swift.
Butternuts	Hon. Henry Becker.
Adams	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Cold Spring	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hebron	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. S. F. Miller.
Glen Cove	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Columbia	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Bulleton Sp.	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Hermon	Hon. Barnet Crowley.
Appomattox Club, N. Y.	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Mott Haven	Hon. J. J. Northrop. Major J. C. F. Seyfert.
Newfield	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Tuthill	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Brevoort Hall, N. Y.	Hon. W. T. R. Millikin. Hon. Wm. A. Darling.
Watkins	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Mount Morris	Hon. Gabriel L. Smith. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rhinebeck	Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.
Jamaica	Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Pike	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Fishkill	Hon. S. F. Lee.
West Brighton, S. I.	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Little Falls	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Stapleton, Staten Island	William Dennis, Jr.
Cedarville	Gen. Ira G. Hancock. Hon. Warner Miller.
Stockton	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Clarendon	Hon. Edmund L. Pitts. Hon. Dwight Lyman.
Glass Hall, 24th st.	Rev. Wm. P. Butler. Col. Charles S. Spencer. Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Rochester	Hon. Wm. H. Robertson.
Westbury	Hon. J. T. M. Davis. J. M. Parsons.
Bennett Corners	S. S. Woodin. S. E. Pierce.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Cooper Institute	Hon. Edwards Pierrepont. Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Albion	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Home	Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler.
Ferry	Gen. John L. Swift. Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Otego	Hon. George Beaker.
Keeseville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Sunda	Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Roxbury	Hon. S. F. Miller. Hon. Allard Anthony.
Newton, Long Island	Dr. Adolph G. Dunn.
New-Berlin	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Edwards	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Whitney's Point	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Warwick	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
New-Windsor	Hon. D. Gesner.
New-Rochelle	Hon. Wm. Pitt Pierce. Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Friendship	Hon. Chas. S. Mills.
Kingston	Hon. Charles S. Hoyt. Col. Anson S. Wood.
Newark	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Lockport	Rev. Wm. P. Butler. Hon. Wm. Dickson.
Silver Creek	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Bangor	Hon. Henry M. James.
Kraus's Hall, 2d st.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams. Hon. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Peekskill	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Mexico	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Twentieth Ward Wig Wams	Hon. A. D. Hull. Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
Owasco Village	Hon. Wm. S. Mills.
Martville	Frank D. Wright.
Big Flats	Hon. John H. Selkreg.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Middletown, (P. M.)	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Bath	Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norwich	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon. E. M. Lee.
Truxton	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Westford	Hon. George Beaker.
Oyster Bay	Hon. Wm. P. Piero. Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
York Centre	Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Margaretville	Hon. S. F. Miller. Hon. Allard Anthony.
Islip	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Ira	Hon. Henry Becker.
Guilford	Hon. John O'Donnel.
Fowler	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Marathon	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Brenlan	Maj. J. C. F. Seyfert.
Belmont	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Slaterville	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Niagara Falls	Rev. William P. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Shokan	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
8th-av. and 42d-st., N. Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. J. Sawyer.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps. Hon. W. T. R. Millikin.
Lime Stone	Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
Wyckoff Heights, L. I.	Hon. Wm. Dickson.
Northport, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canajoharie	Col. Anson S. Wood.
10th Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Col. Michael Crowley. Henry S. Smith.
Catskill	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Newman's Hall, 9th av.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke. Col. Charles S. Spencer.
Garnerville	Frederick G. Godney.
New-Scotland	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
12 University-place, N. Y.	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Farmersville	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
No. 346 8th-

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday last, Sept. 21, no business was transacted, the legal sale announced, of property on Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, being adjourned by James M. Miller, the auctioneer, until Saturday of this week. The suburban sale, conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Queens, Long Island, on Friday, Sept. 20, postponed from the day before, owing to the storm, was, considering this fact, well attended, and a fair success was met with, in all 178 lots being disposed of, for $16,875 in the aggregate, the buyers being nearly all from this City and Brooklyn. Full details are appended. The sale will be continued Oct. 2.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market last week, ending with Saturday, Sept. 21, gave evidence of a greater activity, and although all the public sales consummated were of a local character, considerable City reality was disposed of, the value of property sold at the Exchange, amounting to $108,600 as against the sum of $69,000, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Sept. 14. The only suburban auction of the week was that above noted, while the value of suburban real estate reported sold the week before was $76,500. In the matter of private sales several of interest have been noted during the past six business days, and business in this line is daily improving. It is not probable, however, that the transactions of either a public or private nature will assume any great importance since the closing of the L. I. In regard to the prospects of the market we should be glad to make some further remark, but want of space at this time precludes.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

For the present week the following auctions were projected, at which the real estate noted will be offered:

Today, Monday, Sept. 23.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Chas. M. Hildreth, Esq., referee, four lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 49.11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, two four-story brick stores and tenements and lots, in Third-avenue, east side, 30.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street; lots in size, each 17.3 by 100; buildings each 50 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, W. W. Goodrich, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, east side, 27.5 feet south of Sixty-third-street; lot in size, 39 by 100.

By Silas D. Gifford, Esq., referee, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, Westchester County, at 10 o'clock, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, a property located at Fordham, in the county aforesaid, being a plot of land 200 by 260, fronting on Valentine-avenue and Clark-street, with a two and a half story dwelling and other buildings thereon. The plot contains about twenty-eight city lots.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a well-finished three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on West Forty-first-street, west side, between Ninth-avenue and the Grand Boulevard, the house being the third west of the avenue; lot in size, 20 by 102.2.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., referee, the five-story brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot No. 341 East Twenty-seventh-street, north side, 172.6 feet west of First-avenue; lot in size, 27.6 feet by one-half the block.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, John M. Glover, Esq., referee, four lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.5 feet.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, having a front on the avenue of 51.10 feet, and on the street of 145 feet.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a legal sale, four lots, with improvements, on East Sixteenth-street, south side, 225 feet west of Avenue C; lots together in size 100 by 103.2.

By M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, at the City Hall, at a Sheriff's sale, the right, title and interest of John Orr Sheridan in and to a parcel of land on Eighty-second-street, south side, 120 feet west of Second-avenue; lot in size 20 by 100.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the ground, at 11½ P. M., at public auction, 400 choice and well-located building lots, situate respectively on Seventh and Eighth avenues, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets, 700 yards distant from the railway depot, forming portions of the well-known property of Augustus F. Weekes, Esq. This is the fifth sale held at Whitestone by Mr. Johnson during the present season, and as all the others have been characterized by a marked success, there is little doubt but that this one will be attended with equally favorable results, as the lots are in all respects equal to any heretofore sold. Whitestone is distant from Hunter's Point, by rail, only from twenty-six to thirty minutes, and connected therewith by forty-one trains daily, running from 5:45 A. M. to 12½ at midnight. Three steam-boats each way, also, daily connect with the City, the sail being but one hour in duration. The place is healthy, and, growing as it is in population and wealth, presents yearly increased inducements as a suburban residence. As an investment, the purchaser can in any event feel secure, and the terms of sale being liberal, the auction to-morrow should be well attended, and the sales made a success. For the convenience of buyers and others, a special train will leave Hunter's Point for the sale, via James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock, for which free tickets can be obtained of the auctioneer at his office, No. 52 Nassau-street, or at the office of Geo. W. Van Siclen, Esq., attorney, No. 132 Nassau-street.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 1½ P. M., by order of the executors, 120 desirable lots belonging to the estate of N. C. Blatchford, deceased, located in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, situate respectively on Eighth-street and on Belmont, Lexington, Ormond and Mallory streets, within three minutes' walk of the Newark and New-York Railroad Depot, and seventeen minutes distant from the foot of Liberty-street, in this City. This property, like the above, is an improving locality, and well worthy the attention of capitalists generally. Excursion train from foot of Liberty-street, via ferry, at 1 o'clock. Tickets furnished on application by J. V. Chase, at No. 161 Broadway, or by auctioneer, at his office, No. 49 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Geo. A. Brandreth, Esq., referee, the two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 23 and 25 East Twentieth-street, north side, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue; lots in size, No. 23, 22 by 74; No. 27, 23 by 74. Also, an undivided half interest in thirteen gore lots, (without fronts) lying in the centre of the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third streets, together forming a triangular plot in size 678 by 98 by 268.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Surrogate's sale, Diocesa F. Smith, Executrix, the three-story brick house and lot No. 709 (old No. 309) Fourth-street, north side, between Lewis-street and Avenue D, 76 feet west of Lewis-street; lot in size, 19 by 90.11; rear building, 44 feet deep. Also, at the same place, at a Supreme Court sale, Charles E. Crowell, Esq., referee, the store and lot No. 48 (old No. 20) Pearl-street, lot 20 by 124.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, T. Hennessey, Esq., referee, two lots on East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, north side, 250 feet east of Second-avenue, together forming plot in size 50 by 100.11.

By E. A. Lawrence, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Rufus P. Andrews, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 46 East Twenty-second-street, north side, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue; lot 25 by 88.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Sheriff's sale, a house and lot on Great Jones-street, between Broadway and the Bowery; lot 27 by 92.

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson, at Maywood, N. J., formerly West Hackensack, on the premises, at 11 A. M., at public auction, 700 valuable lots, together with a favorite dwelling and grounds, which should forming as attractive a suburban sale as any projected during the year. Maywood adjoins the west line of the town of Rockland, only fourteen and a half miles from the City of New-York and forty minutes from the foot of Courtlandt-street by two lines of steam railroads, (Midland and the Erie Railway, "Hackensack Branch,") within three minutes' walk of the Midland and ten minutes of the Erie Depot. The sale is made by order of John A. Lydecker, Esq., the owner of the property, and the lots are laid out in plots, in size each 50 by 150, fronting respectively on Essex, Meadow, First, Second and Third streets. Maywood uses Quinton's mountain spring water, piped and graded. This is one of the first public sales proposed in this section of New-Jersey; a part of the State which, owing to its accessibility to this City, is certain to become much more prominent, by the notice of capitalists in the usual rapid rise in the value of building sites. An investment, therefore, at this time will fully repay the investor, as the terms of sale are very liberal. Special train for auctioneer, by Midland Road, from foot of Cortlandt and Dey-streets, at 10 o'clock. Free tickets and maps of property at office of auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Bayonne City, N. J., (Bergen Point,) on the ground, at 12 M., at public auction, 150 desirable lots, situate on Chestnut, 4 and 5 avenues, with ten feet wide ten feet from Newark Bay, an attractive proposed sale, and one which deserves success. The lots are all extra size, and on a good grade; sixty-three railway trains per day connect Bayonne with New-York, and as a place of residence, the suburbs being but thirty minutes from Wall-street, the advantages are too well known to need a more extended reference. Special train for the sale by New-Jersey Central Railway, via Liberty-street Ferry, at 11 o'clock. Tickets at No. 55 Nassau-street, or to be obtained of J. M. Gibson, No. 27 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., and other auctioneers, by whom Mr. Johnson will be assisted at this auction.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

By R. H. Hazard, Jr., John H. Austen, Auctioneer, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Grata Nathan, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 11 West Fourteenth-street, south side, about 270 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot 25 by 103.3, house 60 feet deep.

Friday, Sept. 27.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, a house and lot on First-avenue, east side, 77 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street; lot 25 by 100.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, 21.8 feet west of Tenth-avenue; lot 20.10 by 97.4.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Chas. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, three houses and lots on West Forty-third-street, north side, and three houses and lots on West Forty-fourth-street, south side, 425 feet west of Ninth-avenue, adjoining together, forming a plot in size 75 by 200.10. Also, at another Supreme Court sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, the dwelling and lot No. 108 Church-street, west side, between Walker and Franklin streets; lot 24.8 by 73. Also, at an other similar sale, Lyman W. Bates, Esq., referee, a house and lot on West Twenty-second-street, south side, 24 feet east of Ninth-avenue; lot 24 by 73.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Chas. C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 221 West Eleventh-street, (formerly Hammond-street,) north side, 24.5 feet west of Greenwich-street; lot 25 by 87.

Suburban Sales, Friday, Sept. 20.

QUEENS, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, Nos. 207 to 210, R. W. West	$[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 211 to 214, J. A. Williams	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 215 to 218, R. W. West	[illegible]
3 lots, Nos. 219 and 220, H. Stanbrough	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 237 and 238, J. W. West	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 239 to 242, H. Stanbrough	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 243 to 246, Benjamin Bright	[illegible]
4 lots, Reg. 247 to 250, Anna Dikeman	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 251 to 254, G. E. Graham	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 255 to 258, J. W. West	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 259 to 262, R. W. Clark	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 263 to 266, W. H. Brown	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 267 to 270, J. A. Williams	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 271 and 272, Wm. Clark	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 273 and 274, Wm. Clark	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 275 and 276, C. E. Graham	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 277 to 280, Peter Hanlon	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 281 to 284, John Roberts	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 285 to 288, Anna Dikeman	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 289 to 292, J. W. West	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 293 and 294, Wm. Clark	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 295 to 298, J. W. West	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 299 to 302, Anna Dikeman	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 303 to 306, John Roberts	[illegible]
4 lots, Nos. 307 and 308, G. E. Graham	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 309 and 310, J. A. Williams	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 311 and 312, Peter Burke	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 313 and 314, John Roberts	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 315 and 316, Peter Burke	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 317 and 318, Peter Burke	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos. 319 and 320, Peter Burke	[illegible]
2 lots, Nos.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
SAIL FROM NEW-YORK THE ADRIATIC,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, BOHEMIAN, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC,
BRITANNIC, HOMERIC.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Sept. 28 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Pier, foot of North River, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unequaled.

CABIN, SEMI AND STEERAGE.

RATES—Cabins, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain passage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, Japan.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, PLYING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria...Wednesday, Sept. 25	Asia...Saturday, Sept. 28
Java...Wednesday, Oct. 2	Russia...Saturday, Oct. 5
Asia...Wednesday, Oct. 9	Celtic...Saturday, Oct. 12
Russia...Wednesday, Oct. 16	Abyssinia...Saturday, Oct. 19
Celtic...Wednesday, Oct. 23	Batavia...Saturday, Oct. 26

and every Saturday and WEDNESDAY SEMI-SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Dublin, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passage booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Caledonia...Sept. 21	Trinacria...Sept. 25
Anchoria...Oct. 5	Iowa...Oct. 2
Columbia...Oct. 12	Alexandria...Oct. 9
Europa...Oct. 19	Britannia...Oct. 16
Cambria...Oct. 26	Caledonia...Oct. 23
India...Nov. 2	Olympia...Nov. 6

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Cabin gold rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Londonderry, $75 Wednesday steamers, $80; Saturday steamers, $80; steerage, $30. Certificates at reduced rates for steerage passengers to and from Europe. Excursion tickets, good for seven days, $55 and $75; excursion tickets, good for three months, $125; steerage, $65. Certificates at reduced rates for steerage passengers brought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

UNION LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows, and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, Sept. 28, 8 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Thursday, Oct. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, Oct. 5, 8 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Oct. 12, 8 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin...$75	Steerage...$28
To London...$80	To London...$30
To Paris...$90	To Paris...$40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For passage, freight, or other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New York.

JOHN J. DALE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE WESTERN DOCKS AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STEAMER.....Tuesday, Oct. 1.
ARAGON, WESTERN.....Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

HENDERSON BROS., 70 South-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, CONSTABLE.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 M.
TEUTONIA, STEVENS, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency.
Steerage.....$28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $35 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the French capital will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE.....DANE.....Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....JAMIN.....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wines free of charge).

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American Gentlemen going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, or taking the steamers of this line, avoid the annoyance of changing at Liverpool, and save much time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Sept. 27, at 11 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. PERRIMAN, R.N.R., Oct. 4, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEBSTER.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PROCTER.....Oct. 30, at 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30—Steamship RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORBIN. Will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Aspinwall with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. ..., for Acapulco, San Pedro and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 30th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 27.

Oct. 10—The GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. RABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaves Pier 9 N. River, at 3 P. M. Sailing from Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only) Wed., Oct. 2.
COLON, Capt. Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 9.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Wed., Oct. 9.
CITY OF HAVANA, Dodson, (Havana only).....Wednesday, Oct. 16.

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. M. S. GREENE, Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. MORTON, Oct. 3.
DERBYSHIRE CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.

For freight or passage apply to

J. W. DI MOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to foreigners, obtained at the Passport Agent's, No. 27 Pearl-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

GEORGIA, Capt. Hudson, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 26.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South-by-South-west, and over the Newbern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading cancelled and correct at the office. Lowest rates of freight. Freight Office, No. 317 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HARELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Extra Steamers will be dispatched when required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEE, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 36 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CRESSMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 8th of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 12
MERRIMACK, Capt. WATT.....Oct. 8

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUELLEY ALSOP.....Nov. 12

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MESSOURI, Capt. M. A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railways, and by connecting lines to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Reilly's celebrated brass reed military bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 24th-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGER, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning express trains North and West. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of connecting trains from the Western, North and East.

Tickets for sale at the office on the pier, and at Dodd's Express, No. 244 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER ONA RIVER—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 20th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th	10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 21st	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 23d	8:00 A. M.
Monday, 23d	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th	8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th	8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th	2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th	10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th	3:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE A boat C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 20, leave Vesey-st. at 8 P. M. and 24th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip ticket to Catskill, Hudson, Tivoli, Cornwall and Newburgh, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trips to Newburgh and Cornwall every evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMSHIPS and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot Ninth-street, daily, (Saturdays excepted), at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all lines North, East and West. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harlem at Pier.—Stm. CHRYSTENAH daily at 3 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tiffany, Nyack, Lake, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck, Peekskill, Cortlandt, Jones's, Garrison's, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Matteawan, Beacon, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Ferry, Tivoli, S. Bing, Hudson, ALEXIS at 4, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tappan Ferry connects with E. R. trains.

FOR BOSTON SOUTH, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, the steamer THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 47 East River at 3, and foot of 26d-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DARIEN, STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:30 and 23d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, 31, Steamer Connecticut leaves daily at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer Connecticut leaves Pier 31 for New-Haven at 2:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF W. WEINERT & CO., of Lockhart, Texas, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties holding claims against the said firm will present them with the necessary vouchers before the 15th day of November, 1872, at the office of M. Koshofski, No. 81 Suffolk-st., in the City of New-York.

Notice to parties holding funds of W. WEINERT & CO.: You will hold all such funds until further notice. W. WEINERT & CO.

M. KOSHOFSKI, New-York.
W. WEINERT, New-Braunfels, Texas.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1872.

WM. REDMOND, JR. & CO., NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold and foreign Exchange.

WM. REDMOND, JR.,
THOS. B. BAILEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESSEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 44 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1872.

THEORIBALD K. MESSEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESSEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,

s23-lawsim M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 113 East 29th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 9d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH C. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

JAMES GEDLEY, Proctor, Executors, No. 39 Nassau-st. law-4m M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.

ELI K. PRICE,
s8-lawsim*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 244 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING TO Europe, a pair of brown horses, sixteen hands high; Clarence, park phaeton, and sleigh, two sets of harness, one set double. Can be seen at premises, No. 3 West 44th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.; also, half of the stable to let. Inquire at No. 116 Church-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, tan robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices.

BENTLEY BROTHERS,
No. 194 Fulton-st., near William.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,338 Broadway; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply on premises.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW JERSEY DIVISION.—Depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Rector-st. Freight received at Pier No. 20 North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

8:00 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M.—Express train for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M.—Way-train for Worcesterville and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express train for Hackensack, Paterson, Weehawken, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M.—Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M.—Way-train for Worcesterville and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 6:35 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. leave Liberty Falls at 7:05 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., arrive in New-York, 10:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via Suspension Bridge and M. C. Railroad. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

5:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Greenport, Locust Valley and Hampstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hampstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Fire Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Leave Locust Valley at 7:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Glen Cove at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Head at 8:05 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1872, TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND-STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
1:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.
3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER ROMAN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE ROOMS,
FIRST-CLASS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.,
now ready to receive furniture of all kinds, carriages and horses.
PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE ALSO.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STORAGE OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The stock of goods and store fixtures taken from store No. 448 Broome-st., belonging to the estate of Alfred E. Lagrave. Also goods belonging to same estate, taken from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, will be sold at public sale at the rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., corner of Duane and Church sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872.

By order of

JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

at Public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 25 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SPROUDS.—THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, sharp, at their store:

200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
20 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

Ex steam-ship Dorian.

Chocolat Orapes, 8 bales, ex steam-ship Helvetia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, or to present their objections to the report, duly verified, to E. E. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the city of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties in objecting within the ten week days next after the said 27th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: Both sides of the street, extending from Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

E. E. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, plaintiff, against GEORGE BENJAMIN MICKLE and his two children, namely, Ella Mickle, George Mickle, Caroline Augusta Lee and A. Nisbet Lee, her husband, Andrew M. Lawrence, Ella Lawrence, William E. Lawrence, Hugh Lawrence, Letitia T. Lawrence; also Henry H. Lawrence and Francis R., his wife, as guardians of said five last-named defendants; also Caroline A. Townsend, Louisa M. Townsend, Laura S. Townsend, John Townsend, infants, and Theodore Townsend, as guardian of said four last-named defendants; Hannah R. Lawrence and Edward A. Lawrence, her husband, and Ellingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence and Mary Lambie Lawrence, her children; also Hannah T. Lawrence, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of William E. Lawrence, deceased, and Frederick W. Lawrence, husband of said Hannah T.; also James S. Platt, as trustee, under the will of Rachel Miller, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on the 13th day of July, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at his office, No. 42 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Grant of the Relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 19, 1872.

EDWARD MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 42 Wall-street.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF Northampton County, Pennsylvania.—Estate of JACOB REESE, deceased.—Aug. 19, 1872, petition presented, read and filed, praying for an order of sale.—Same day the Court grant a rule on all the heirs of said Jacob Reese, deceased, to be and appear on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Orphans' Court, to show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Reese, deceased, should not be sold.

Attest, J. C. M. AUSTELL, Clerk Orphans' Court.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH REASONABLE PRICES.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, for suite or single, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 244 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 130 MADISON-AV.—PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now find new and elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and attendants; also rooms without private table, for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, cor. 29th and 30th sts., New-York.—American plan; rooms with board, $2 per day; family rates per week. Winter or illness rates; lately newly painted and furnished; with new elevators.

LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 26th-st. handsomely-furnished first floor to let, home and location unsurpassed; also rooms for gentlemen. Address or apply at No. 7 West 26th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements; also, rooms on upper floors, with board; house and table first class in every particular. No. 25 West 23d-st.

NO. 5 EAST 20TH-ST.—VERY DESIRable parlor floor; first rooms or suite; also, two rooms for single gentlemen; also large front parlor, private table; meals served if taken as family; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four large, airy, well-furnished apartments; also, a suite of three rooms on second floor, with private table, in the spacious double house 24 in. 24th-st.

NO. 19 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; superior arrangements will be made with desirable parties.

NO. 4 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class table; location central, accessible to cars, wagon, &c.; home desirable in all its appointments; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms for families or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; home first-class; also family small; a private table if required, or unfurnished if desired. No. 108 East 26th-st.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR three or four adults, handsomely-furnished parlor, two large bedrooms, bath-room, dining-room and ample closets; no children; boarders not taken; house occupied by owner. No. 37 West 21st-st.

NO. 112 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th ave.—Parlor and bedroom, furnished and connecting, on the second floor; front, will be let together or separately, with board; a first-class house and location.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Rooms, large and small, with board; table unexceptionable; large closets, including one alcove, with first-class board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.; BETWEEN Park and Madison avs., handsome parlor floor with private table; also, second floor (live communicating). Board on private table.

NO. 125 4TH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, on parlor floor, with bath-rooms attached, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms to let with board, together or separate, and other rooms; house first-class. No. 107 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 258 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—BRIGHT, desirable rooms, en suite, with private table if

A SHOCKING MURDER.

A Christening and a Wedding Followed by a Murder.

Tragic Scene in an Eleventh Ward Tenement-House—A Swedish Stevedore Stabbed to the Heart by His Brother-in-Law.

The tenement-house No. 76 Jackson-street, corner of Front-street, was the scene of a terrible tragedy last evening. A foul murder, made more appalling by the fact that, under the roof beneath which the crime was committed, the parties engaged had participated in a christening party and a wedding feast.

The story, a simple one in all its aspects, is as follows: The house, which is known as "the Barracks," is a large tenement dwelling of the poorer class. On the third floor, in the rear, John Bachman, a Swedish laborer, occupies two rooms. A little over a year ago he married a young Irishwoman named Landers. Joseph Burnett, a Swedish stevedore, thirty-five years of age, living at No. 200 Madison-street, at the same time married a sister of Bachman's wife, a young woman of about twenty-five years. These girls had two brothers, Garrett and Timothy Landers, tailors, working at 316 Pearl-st. Bachman's wife was confined a few days ago, and yesterday was fixed on for the christening. A young couple living on the floor beneath were married at 2 o'clock. Garrett and Timothy Landers, Burnett and his wife, and a Mrs. Wheelan, of No. 326 Cherry-street, came to Bachman's place to be present at the christening. Everything passed off pleasantly until about 4½ o'clock, when Burnett became involved in an altercation with Timothy Landers, his brother-in-law. Mrs. Burnett, from what can be learned, it appears did some sewing-machine work for her brothers, for which she never was paid, and Timothy Landers, who employed her, owed her $25. Burnett taxed him with meanness in not paying this sum, and Landers replied in an offensive and insulting way. From the sitting room, in which the dispute began, Timothy Landers and Burnett went into the kitchen, and there came to blows. They clinched, and Landers, drawing from his coat-pocket a tailor's scissors, stabbed Burnett through the left breast to the heart. Burnett fell dying across the threshold of the open door crying, "My God, I'm stabbed," and Timothy Landers with his brother, Garrett, dashed down the stairs and escaped. The only witnesses to the tragedy were Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Whelan. Burnett was placed on a sofa in the room. The persons there did not think he was fatally wounded, and did not notify Officer John B. Smith of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was on post in Jackson-street, until almost 7 o'clock, before which time Burnett had died. The officer ran at once to the station-house and in the course of Attorney and Chancery streets, and Sergeant Slattery sent out the following general alarm: "Arrest Timothy Landers, thirty-five years, tailor, of No. 76 Jackson-street, just murdered Joseph Burnett, at No. 76 Jackson-street." Roundsman Wasoner and Officer Post remained in the house watching the body and Detectives Parrish and Johnson started out to find and arrest Timothy Landers. Landers is thirty-five years of age, appears to be forty years old, dark complexion, five feet eight inches in height, was dressed in dark clothes, and wore a black hat. Mrs. Maria Taylor, of No. 76 Jackson-street, one of the witnesses who saw him leave the house, said that his face was crushed down over his eyes. Burnett was a man five feet seven inches in hight, sandy hair and moustache, and of powerful frame. He was neatly dressed in a black frock-coat, white vest, light pants, embroidered shirt and gaiters. He was a man of reputable character and a kind husband.

Arrest of the Murderer.

Sergeant Christie and Officer Parrish proceeded to the Sixth Ward and after considerable inquiry learned that Timothy Landers lived at No. 30 Park-street, instead of No. 36, as had been stated. They found Landers there, preparing to leave the City, having taken off his old clothes, and donned a new suit. He was taken to the Delancey-street Station. In an interview he said that he did have a tussle with Burnett, but did not strike the latter. His brother Garrett separated them, and he says if Burnett was stabbed it was Garrett Landers and not himself who did the deed. Garrett lives in Illinois and is supposed to have fled the City.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Attempted Parricide and its Consequences—A Vicious Stallman's Work—Mows, Family Fights, and Pistol Practice.

Officer Castle, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested a laborer named Patrick Donohoe, for threatening to kill his father. While taking the prisoner to the Station house, having reached the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, a noted ruffian named Green rushed up and striking officer Castle several times, attempted to rescue the prisoner. Castle held fast to his man, and Capt. Williamson coming up gave chase to Green, who fled. Capt. Williamson pursued him, and, drawing his revolver, fired three shots over Green's head, expecting that Green would surrender. But Green kept on, and, dashing down Thirty-third-street to the East River, jumped overboard and escaped.

Edward Mott, of No. 189 Franklin-street, was walking through Pelton-street, near West, on Saturday night, and accidentally trodd on the heel of Joseph Barrise, an Italian. Barrise turned round and stabbed him in the left side, wounding him severely. Mott was taken to the Park Hospital, and Barrise, on being arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, was held for trial.

Patrick Lydon and James Lenihan, of No. 305 East Forty-sixth-street, quarreled yesterday morning, when Lydon struck Lenihan on the head with a hammer, knocking him down stairs and injuring him seriously.

The Swamp Gang came to the front as usual on Sunday morning with another fight, and as usual, owing to the incapacity of the officer commanding the precinct, the criminal escaped. Peter Tighe, of No. 37 Roosevelt-street, and Charles McBride, of Vandewater-street, a member of the Swamp Gang, quarreled in front of No. 37 Chatham-street. McBride drew a revolver and shot Tighe in the thigh, wounding him severely. McBride then leisurely walked away, and a policeman, coming up soon after, took Tighe to the Park Hospital.

Daniel Geoff, twenty-one years of age, of No. 115 Mulberry-street, and Michael Carroll, twenty-two years old, of No. 41 Baxter-street, quarreled at No. 41 Baxter-street, when Carroll stabbed Geoff in the left breast, causing a severe wound. Geoff was taken to the Park Hospital, and Carroll arrested. He was held for trial at the Tombs.

Roseanna Quinn, forty years old, of No. 201 Spring-street, came to the Eighth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning with a bad cut in her head, which she said had been inflicted by her husband, John Quinn, hitting her with a poker. Quinn was arrested and locked up, and Roseanna was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Eliza Kane, an unfortunate, living at No. 281 Mott-street, was struck in the face and badly cut by an unknown man, in the Bowery, near Broome-street, yesterday morning.

John Duffy, nineteen years old, and Mary Cunchlin quarreled at their residence, No. 73 Mulberry-street, last night, when Duffy hit Mary on the head with a poker, cutting her severely. He was arrested, and the injured woman was sent to the Park Hospital.

Henry Rice, thirty-six years old, an Irish laborer, of No. 11 Mulberry-street, went into the liquor store in the first floor of his residence, accompanied by three other drunken men, and began smashing the glasses and mirrors and throwing tumblers at the bar-tender, Daniel Slater. Slater reached for a revolver, whereon Rice and his companions ran out of the house. Slater fired at Rice through the window, but missed him. Some of the broken glass struck Rice's wife, Mary, on the right hand, and cut her slightly. Rice and Slater were locked up in the Franklin-street Station.

Fatal Accident at Newark.

Michael Lee, residing on South-street, Newark, and employed by Mr. Boeing, the architect and builder, was thrown from a carriage, at the corner of Murray and Mulberry streets, on Saturday night, and his neck broken. He was intoxicated at the time, and was driving with young Mr. Boeing, and, instead of urging driving, although he was not in a condition to do so. The body was taken to Compton's morgue.

A Car-Conductor Charged With Robbery.

Charles L. Ryder, a conductor on the Grand-street line of cars, and a young man of respectable appearance, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, charged with robbery. The complainant, Mr. Aaron Weisberg, of No. 486 Canal-street, testified that about 10 o'clock on Saturday night he got on the railroad car conducted by the prisoner. He had in his pants pocket a purse containing $280, and wore his watch and chain. On reaching the corner of Hudson and Vestry streets he asked the conductor to stop the car, as he desired to get off. Four men who were on the rear platform at once began to jostle and crowd around him. He felt he was being robbed, and, putting his hand on his watch, called out to stop the car as he was being robbed. At this time his hat was knocked down his eyes, he believed by the conductor. The car was not stopped, and the four men threw Mr. Weisberg off the platform. He at once discovered that his pocket-book had been stolen, and then after the car down Vestry-street to the end of the line. The four men jumped off, and, mingling with the crowd, escaped. His pocket-book was found on the track of the railroad, where it had evidently been thrown from the car. Judge Dowling held Ryder for trial.

THE TURF.

Third Annual Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club—The Programme—General Notes.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson, the Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, has issued the programme for the annual Fall meeting, which is to take place at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, and continuing four days. This is the last great meeting of the year in the Eastern section of the country, and there is generally a grand rally at the fixtures to wind up the season with a flourish.

The meeting will open on Tuesday, Oct. 22, with a hurdle race for all ages, welter weights, two miles over eight hurdles; and then comes the Dixie Stakes, for foals of 1869, two miles. The subscription is $50, and $100 forfeit. M. H. Sandford is to add $2,000, the second horse to receive $1,000 from the Jockey Club and the third to receive $500 out of the stakes. There are ninety entries in this great stake, which will be worth near $15,000 to the winner. Among the entries are such well-known chaps as Wade Hampton, Experience Oaks, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Woodbine, Alarm, Cape Race, Silent Friend, Mate, and others. Col. McDaniel's chances he will win it, but the race may turn out to be another dinner party affair, when Porter was defeated by Preakness and Enlightener. The third race will be the Pimlico Stakes, mile heats, for all ages, $25 each, play or pay, and $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes. This is to close on the 15th of October. The last race of the day will be a dash of three miles for a purse of $600. The second day of the meeting will be Wednesday, Oct. 23, and the opening race will be a dash of two miles for a purse of $600 for four-year olds and upward. The second race will be a dash of a mile for all three-year olds, except those placed in the Dixie Stakes. The third event is the Central Stakes for two-year olds, dash of a mile, which has closed with twenty-three nominations, among them Count D'Orsay, Catesby, Luna, and other fast youngsters. The concluding race of the day will be a very popular one with the old fans at Harlmon, viz.: Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, purse $1,000. This will be a grand race, and will create much excitement.

The third day of the meeting will occur on Friday, Oct. 25, and will be inaugurated with a Free Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages of $25 each, if not declared, with $500 added; two miles. The entries for this are to close on the second day of the meeting. The second race will also be a Free Handicap, but will be confined to three-year olds. The distance will be a mile, and the conditions the same as the preceding handicap. The third race is a selling race for all ages, dash of a mile, with the usual allowances. The fourth race is the Bowie Stakes, next in importance to the Dixie Stakes. It is a post stake of four-mile heats, $100 subscription and $1,500 added. The subscribers to this are Joseph Donahue, D. McDaniel & Co., A. Belmont, F. Morris, R. W. Cameron, John F. Chamberlin, and M. H. Sanford. Harry Babsett will, of course, represent the confederacy, and Mr. Sanford will probably name Monarchist as his pet.

The fourth and last day of the meeting will be Saturday, Oct. 26, the opening affair being a Hurdle Handicap of two miles over eight hurdles, $400 to the winner and $100 to the second horse. Next will come a purse of $400 for three-year olds, dash of a mile. The winner of the Central Stakes will be excluded. Then will come the mile heats for all ages, and to prime the meeting to a close, there will be a grand handicap race of two mile heats for a purse of $1,100—$200 of which will go to the second horse. The programme as above sketched will afford the votaries of the turf sport sufficient to last them until the roses bloom again and the tocsin summons them to the field at our own Jerome Park in 1873.

NOTES.

The coming week will be prolific in turf events, both trotting and running. The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Association is to begin on the 1st of October and continue on the 3d, 4th and 7th days of the month. The entries closed on the 16th very strong. In the 2:30 class there are ten: in 2:26 class seven are entered; the 2:24 purse has six, the 2:20 purse has thirteen, the 2:28 class has ten and the 2:22 class has seven. For the last day there are fourteen in the 2:21 purse, and in the free for all there are George Palmer, Rosalind and American Girl. This fools up seventy entries, which insures a great success for the Association.

Between the days of the Fleetwood meeting the races of the American Jockey Club of Jerome Park come off. We have noticed the programme at length in a former issue. The following week the Prospect Park Association will hold its October meeting, the purses for which are to close on the 30th September.

In our report of the three-mile race at Prospect Park, a typographical error gave the average time Huntress made to the mile as 2:27½. It should have read 2:27:1-12 to the mile.

THE TAMMANY IMBROGLIO.

Rival Representatives and Their Bitter Fights—The Third Assembly District Troubles and What They Promise.

Since the Tammany Hall Smelting Committee discovered that there was "something rotten in Denmark," the discovery of the "traitors" has been a question of the most absorbing interest to the Mother of Rings. Every Tammanyite has doubts of the political loyalty of his neighbor, and those who have much to gain by keeping Tammany integrate express the determination that the work of purging shall go on until the Tammany General Committee is entirely rid of the supporters of Grant and Wilson, and even of those who presume to declare a preference for James O'Brien as Mayor.

An illustration of the quarrels distracting this once powerful, but now divided organization, is the fight for the ascendency now going on between two rival factions in the Third Assembly District, Fourteenth Ward, led respectively by James Hayes, Ex-Supervisor and Assemblyman, and James Gibbons, lawyer. Both of the disputants belong to the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the district is entitled to a representation of eighteen delegates to that body. The delegation is split into two parties, consisting of nine under each leader. At the back of each nine is about an equal strength of the Tammanyites of the district. The most virulent antagonism exists between the rival factions, two distinct political parties could scarcely be more antagonistic. The division has been growing for some time past, beginning about the time of the last election.

The issue at stake, it is claimed by the Gibbons people, is "brains versus muscle," they claiming also, of course, that all the "brains" are on their side of the house. Hayes, it is asserted, and with much appearance of truth, from the character of his followers, is the leader of the "muscle." He is alleged to be a corrupt politician who began his political life a comparatively poor man, and is now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

With power behind his throne, Hayes has been so far enabled to have granted whatever he has demanded from the Tammany chiefs.

Gibbons took a bold stand some time ago against Hayes' supremacy, and has been the subject of much whispered and open abuse in consequence. Being a man of light physique he has never resented the abusive attacks upon him, but has firmly and quietly opposed his powerful opponent with such mental weapons as he could command. His opposition has at length brought him adequate support.

By a resolution of the Committee on Organization, adopted by the Tammany Hall General Committee at their last meeting, the two representatives of the Third Assembly District in the Committee on Organization, James Hayes and James Gibbons were requested to withdraw from the same, and it was declared that the district should be entitled to only one representative. The Gibbons party declare that Hayes shall not be the representative selected, and the Hayes party declare else wise. A meeting of the Gibbons "Nine" was held yesterday, but its result was not ascertained, as the session was secret.

Nominations are but little talked of in the district while this battle is raging, but the Gibbons men have taken on Timothy O'Brien, one of their party, as a candidate for Assistant Alderman, and are to visit the great chiefs of the tribe, John Kelley and Sheriff Brennan, today, to urge his nomination by Tammany Hall. Opposed to him are John Bush, who announces himself as a candidate, and who, it is alleged, now lives in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and is looking for apartments in the Fourteenth Ward, where he intends to "squat" until after election. Hugh O'Brien, the present incumbent of the office, elected on the Tammany ticket, it is alleged, has held office for sixteen years, and is also desirous of the candidacy. He, it is said, will have "to give way," however, for a "new deal."

Some of the public-spirited citizens of the district believe that if the Committee of Seventy is not instituted a vigorous campaign here, that the most desirable results for reform would ensue.

Suit Against the Eastern Railroad.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 21.

Jefferson C. Rowe, the brakeman at Revere, who stood at his post between two of the demolished cars and suffered most terrible injuries, barely and miraculously escaping with life, has brought suit against the Eastern Railroad corporation, laying his damages at $25,000. Those who were on that fated train will watch his case, as they have his recovery, with interest.

CONNECTICUT.

The Alleged German Convention—What It Was—A Transparent Fraud—Secret Circulars About the "Sulking Cause."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

In the Tribune of Saturday appears a flaming telegram from Meriden, in this State, telling of a "Convention of the German-American citizens of Connecticut," "composed of men of all parties, without regard to former political affiliations," and having a string of Democratic resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown.

This grand Convention was of precisely the following dimensions:

Hartford delegation	11
New-Haven delegation	17
Meriden	17
Total	45

It was the thinnest kind of a Democratic fraud, put up at the Liberal head-quarters for the purpose of deluding the Germans of other States by leading them to imagine that the Germans of the State have taken action as a body. Moreover, the Meriden delegation, when it discovered that the object of those who were present from Hartford and New-Haven was to help bolster up the falling cause of Greeley and Brown, unanimously voted against the adoption of the resolutions, but were, of course, out-voted by the Democrats from the other cities. The Convention represented simply the members present, a few German Democrats of the three towns named. None of the other cities or towns of the State where there is a large German element were represented, and election day will show that the German voters will not be led by the nose by the handful of ambitious schemers who were induced to take part in this deception. I am mistaken if protests are not made against this action by the Germans in different parts of the State. Certainly there will be if the affair should be deemed of sufficient importance.

A SECRET CIRCULAR.

It has recently been discovered that the Chairman of the Liberal State Committee has issued a secret circular to the faithful few sore-heads throughout the State, urging them to unite with the Democrats at the town elections on the first Monday in October, and endeavor to show such Democratic gains throughout the State as will have a quickening effect upon the Presidential campaign. Usually very little interest is taken in the town elections, and the hope was to catch the Republicans napping, and by electing a few justices of the peace, select-men and pound-keepers, to furnish the Greeley Press the materials for a grand howl of victory for effect on Pennsylvania and Indiana. The circular says such a result would do much to encourage the liberal element, and would have a tendency to bring out those who are now hesitating and do not wish to join "a failing cause." Now that the design has been discovered, the appeal will probably have precisely the contrary effect from what was intended.

You may confidently look from now until election for weekly reports in Mr. Greeley's mouthpiece of the glorious prospects in this State for the Reform Party, but those who give faith to them, and expect to see Mr. Clark's ten thousand majority for Greeley will be sadly deluded. The fact is, had the election in this State taken place before those of Vermont and Maine, the coalition might have secured a small majority, but it has been losing ground ever since, and if the October elections should result disastrously for "reform," the State will give Grant about as large a majority as four years ago. We shall consider it victory enough to settle the Presidential contest if any portion of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania is elected. The Liberal Committee, they know, have not yet made a canvass of the State although they make such boasts of strength, and they know, as does every one else, that the cause is failing. On the other hand, the Republican State Committee has the most encouraging reports from all quarters, and will be able to furnish you some interesting figures shortly. There is no solid comfort for Greeley in Connecticut. FITZHUGH.

How the People will Vote.

From the Albany Evening Express.

A survey of the political situation in this State has resulted in the following general classification of voters. The following classes of people will vote for Francis Kernan for Governor:

First—Those who sympathized with Mr. Kernan's anti-war notions during the progress of the pro-slavery rebellion.

Second—Those who quartered in the draft-riots of 1863, and who were addressed by Gov. Seymour, one of Mr. Kernan's principal supporters, as "friends."

Third—Those who encouraged in the riots against the Orangemen, July 12, 1871.

Fourth—Those who think it right and proper to rebuke Gov. Hoffman for having been so severe upon the rioters of 1871, and for having ordered out the military to suppress the Anti-Orange riots last year.

Fifth—Those who favor appropriations to sectarian schools, and who are opposed to a system of public non-sectarian schools.

Sixth—Certain unsuccessful Republicans, who want to punish the party because they have not been permitted to hold all the offices, or to fill them with their friends.

In addition to the classes mentioned, Mr. Kernan will, of course, receive the support of some worthy, and honable citizens, who, however much they may be mistaken, actually believe Mr. Kernan the best man for the place. This class, however, is not a large one.

Gen. John A. Dix will have the support of the following classes:

First—Those who fought to put down the rebellion.

Second—Those who, while they did not actively participate in the great struggle, heartily supported the war measures of the Government, and stood ready to spend their last dollar rather than to see the rebellion successful.

Third—Those who oppose riots and disorders of every kind, and who believe that Orangemen have as good a right to parade upon the 12th of July, as Catholic Irishmen on the 17th of March.

Fourth—Those Democrats who believe that Gov. Hoffman was slaughtered to appease the demands of the New-York rioters and their friends.

Fifth—Those who oppose sectarian appropriations, and who are heartily in favor of our present free school system.

Sixth—Those who earnestly and heartily favor reform in our State and Municipal Governments; who are opposed to the gang which for so many years plundered the people of New-York; who favor honest elections, and who are opposed to fraud and corruption in every form. Let our voters choose where they will be classified.

The Monument to Baron Steuben to be Unveiled Sept. 30.

The monument over the grave of Baron Steuben, in the town of Steuben, Oneida County, is to be unveiled on Monday, Sept 30. The Utica *Herald* says: "The monument has for some time been completed, and this will be but another and customary respect shown to the departed. The arrangements are under charge of a local committee, in connection with Gov. Seymour and S. C. Kapf, of New-York, for the societies of that City. The programme has been arranged as follows: After the arrival on the grounds, and at about 10½ o'clock in the morning, prayer will be offered by the minister of the Welsh congregation, followed by singing by societies from New-York and the Utica Mannerchor. After the singing, for and in behalf of the New-York societies, S. C. Kapf will present the monument to the resident society; ex-Governor Seymour will respond to the presentation speech, in behalf of resident Germans. Among the invited guests are President Grant, Gov. Hoffman, Gen. Franz Sigel, Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and J. J. Friedman, of New-York. A few words appropriate to the occasion will be expected from each of the invited guests present, as also from Prof. Zarth, of this city, and Sixtus Ludwig Kapf. The addresses will be interspersed with songs and instrumental music. The Utica Citizens' Corps has been invited to participate in the day's pleasure, and, we believe, look with favor on the proposition. Other societies have also been invited."

The Relief Steamer—Services of the Mocoasin Recognized.

Acting-Secretary Richardson of the Treasury Department has sent a letter to Capt. Ritchie, of the United States revenue steamer Mocoasin, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the officers and men of that vessel in saving the lives of the passengers and crew of the steamer Metis, wrecked near Watch Hill Point in the Sound on the morning of Aug. 31. He says: "The Department recognizes with great satisfaction the energy, courage and self-sacrifice, which all attached to the Mocoasin displayed on that occasion, and which resulted in saving from death forty-two of their fellow-beings. Although the great success which attended their humane efforts furnishes in itself an ample reward, yet the warm commendations which the public Press have bestowed upon them must enhance their gratification, and it is hoped will also encourage them to continue to so discharge their duties as to maintain the good name they have acquired, and stimulate others to emulate their example. You will cause this letter to be read on the deck of the Mocoasin, at general quarters, on the day of its receipt."

TIDAL WAVES.

Observations Made of the Late Disturbances in the Vicinity of the Sandwich Islands.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Aug. 28.

It will be well to place on record, for future reference, the facts relating to the recent tidal wave, which swept through the group as far as heard from.

It occurred on Friday, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon. The foundry whistle had just sounded, when Capt. Daniel Smith and Mr. Emmes both observed the water rushing out of the harbor, the reef quite bare, and the native fishermen shouting and running inland. In ten minutes the sea returned to the height of full tide. Capt. Smith noted down his observations at the time.

The tide-register at the light-house marked a sudden fall of about fifteen inches, but the clock not being regulated to shore time, the true time at which it occurred cannot be determined by it. From 12 to 1½ P. M., there were five distinct waves, each less in height than the previous, but showing in range of twelve to fifteen inches, and the sea, during the afternoon and evening, as indicated by the tide-register, was quite irregular and restless.

At Hanaeh, Kauai, the steamer Kilauea was just coming under way, and the bell had struck for 12 o'clock, when Capt. Mortimer noticed the sea receding from the harbor, leaving the reef quite bare. It soon returned, causing an extraordinary surf all along the shore.

At Mawiliwili, at the same hour, the sea receded and returned five times, with a range of some two to three feet between the lowest and highest point. The form of the bay is calculated to produce a higher rise of the water in such occurrences. It may be remarked here that the usual tides do not show a range of over twenty inches throughout our group. At the date when the wave occurred, (five days after full moon,) there is generally much less rise and fall.

Capt. Williams, of the British ketch Ino, reports that on Aug. 18, in latitude 16° 55' north, longitude 169° west, (nearly in a line with the south point of Kauai), he had heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. The sea for twenty-four hours was violently breaking and boiling, as on a bar or reef. Wind north-east, strong and squally, latter part calm, with an extraordinary sea. This would indicate some submarine commotion in connection with the volcano.

It will be interesting to refer to previous similar phenomena. There were two tidal waves observed here during 1868. The first occurred about 6 P. M., April 2, some two hours later than the great tidal wave which took place simultaneously with the earthquake shock and mud eruption in Kau, at 4 P. M. on that day. At Keauhou, on the south-eastern shore of Hawaii, where the submarine shock occurred which produced the wave, the sea rose ten or twelve feet, then receded sixteen feet below low-water mark, then suddenly returned with a terrific wave, which "swept over the tops of cocoanut trees," destroying houses, trees and many lives. The sea rose and fell eight times, each following wave having diminished force.

Again, on Friday and 14th of August, 1868, the same phenomenon occurred throughout the group, having originated in the great earthquake in Peru. This was first noticed here at 9 P. M. of the 13th, when the sea rose unusually high. At 12 P. M. it suddenly receded, leaving the reef bare, and caused such a noise as waked many native sleepers at the time. It rose gradually, and at 7 A. M. of the 14th, receded again very rapidly, and rose in fifteen minutes, 46 inches. At 2:30 A. M. it receded and rose rapidly 26 inches. At 9:30 P. M. it marked the highest range, feet said a tumbler above the lowest full. At Hilo, the sea continued to rise and fall for thirty hours, with a range of eight feet, alternately overflowing the beach and leaving the reef bare.

In 1837, at 6 P. M., the sea in Honolulu harbor fell eight feet below high-water mark. In twenty-nine minutes it returned, and again receded six feet.

At Hilo this same wave showed a range of thirty feet; having been quite destructive to life and property. It was equally destructive on the windward side of Maui, causing great loss of life. It probably originated in an earthquake on the South American coast, like that of August, 1868. H. M. W.

The Fire on the Dean Richmond—A Lady Passenger's Description.

From the Troy Whig, Sept. 20.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a lady who was on board the Dean Richmond, on Monday evening, when the boat took fire:

"I experienced, Monday evening, on the boat, what I hope I may never experience again—all the terrible feelings which come over one in the first few moments when there is a cry of fire at sea, especially when one sees the flame and smoke and steam rushing toward the saloon, as I did on coming out. We had been sitting on deck until 9 o'clock, when, feeling very tired, I concluded to go out, lie down, not intending to undress, as I never do on a steam-boat, for I always have had the greatest dread of an accident on those steam-boats, especially since there have been so many disasters. I had just laid down my bag, and taken off my cloak, when some one said, 'The boat's on fire.' I made a rush for the door with my traps, not knowing where to find my brother, but there he was looking for me. Such confusion and despair I never saw—the doors of the state-rooms all open, and men, women and children trying to dress as fast as they could, some just throwing their skirts over their nightdresses and carrying their clothes in their arms, the women having scarcely any hair on the backs of their heads, screaming and running around. One poor woman ran to her state-room and shook the door, crying, 'Oh, my children, my dear children.' A gentleman passing by said, 'You can't open it that way; have you not a key?' 'Oh, yes,' she said, 'it's in my pocket.' We did not know at first that help was so near at hand, or I should have taken it more calmly, but when I saw the men on the Vanderbilt Valley we had time to think and look around, and there were three women in their nightdresses, and one wishing for her boots, as her feet were cold. After the fire was put out we went back on the deck, and such a address as was there! Sacques, hoop-skirts, chignons, and switches, lost by their owners in the late frights, who were claiming them after the danger was over. Some of the passengers took the train at Peekskill, but we thought it would be safe to go back, as a great many others did so, and the boat kept pretty well in-shore all night."

Extensive Robbery at a Printing-House.

For some time past Messrs. Poole & Maclauchlan, the extensive printers of East Twelfth-street, have missed quantities of paper, amounting in value to $20,000. They could not account for the loss, and were unable to fix on any person in their employ as the thief. They communicated with Superintendent Kelso, and Detectives Kearns and Kelso were placed on the case. On Saturday evening they saw a cart filled with unprinted paper driven away from Messrs. Poole & Maclauchlan's establishment. They followed the cart to a paper-stock dealers' store in Crosby-street, and were gladdened soon after by seeing Michael O'Brien, of Long Island City, a paper-welter in the employ of Messrs. Poole & Maclauchlan, come to the paper dealers' to receive the price of the stolen property. They arrested him and locked him up in Police Headquarters. He admitted having sold large quantities of blank paper given him to wet. He will be arraigned at the Tombs today.

The President's Letter to Cincinnati.

The following is a copy of President Grant's letter declining the invitation to visit Cincinnati:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I regret not being able to accept the kind invitation extended by the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, through you, to attend the Exposition now being held there. I have been obliged to decline a number of similar invitations to visit different parts of the country, on the ground that I shall be engaged in official labors, preparatory to the meeting of Congress.

Last year I had the pleasure of visiting your Exposition, and should be glad to be able to do so again if it were possible, particularly as it would afford me an opportunity to meet again many of my old associates of early years.

Please convey to the Committee who have honored me with this invitation my regrets at not being able to accept it, and best wishes for the success of the Exposition now being held in Cincinnati. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

J. L. PECK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alleged Murder by a Boy of Seven Years.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Last Sunday afternoon, the people of Lexington, Scott County, were horrified at the announcement that a little son of Mr. Hugh Loftus, of that place, only seven years old, had shot a daughter of Jerry Chandler, at the tender age of five years. They were together in a room of Loftus' house. Young Loftus said he would kill the little girl, when she ran away, but subsequently returned, when the young fiend deliberately took up a shot-gun and fired, filling the poor little girl's stomach (with slugs. She survived until Monday, when she died about daylight. The above is substantially what the little girl stated after the terrible tragedy. A resident of Lexington states that it was not many days previous to this that he saw young Loftus in a stable, trying to get the little girl to put her arm under the blade of the cutting-machine, in order that he might cut it off.

Fatal Explosion at the Hoosac Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22.—A premature explosion at the west end of the Hoosac Tunnel yesterday killed an old man named Peter Stone, a Canadian, seriously injured John Smith, and slightly injured two other workmen.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Lena Stockman, of No. 338 Eighth-avenue, fell down the basement steps of her residence on Saturday night, and was so severely injured that she died soon after.

William Smith was held to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for the larceny of $15, the property of Annie Fisher, No. 17 Sixth-avenue.

William Fraser, seventeen years old, of No. 499 East Eighteenth-street, had his left leg fractured by being struck by the pole of a lager-beer wagon, driven by Joseph Rodhuff.

The semi-annual distribution of certificates to the pupils of the female department of grammar school No. 36, in East Ninth-street, will take place on next Tuesday morning.

Two school teachers named Catharine Blackwell and Josephine Willis, located in the boarding-house No. 227 East Fifteenth-street, yesterday. Miss Willis was arrested and held to keep the peace.

A competition drill, with breech-loaders, will take place on the 8th of October at Irving Hall. A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements will be held this evening for the purpose of perfecting the plans.

The Cosmopolitan Conference held its regular weekly meeting, at the hall of the Turn Verein, in Bleecker-street, yesterday. Mr. Plack presented a long essay on "What is Truth?" to a very slim audience.

Daniel McCormick was held to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Kane, for the larceny of a shawl, valued at $20, from the store of Messrs. Finnigan, No. 881 Eighth-avenue.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kane, Lewis Hayes, of No. 347 West Twenty-fourth-street, was committed for trial for having taken off a portion of August Schellenberger's tin.

James W. Sprone, thirteen years, and John Sprone, fourteen years, were arrested at the Grand Central Depot, yesterday, by Officer McCarthy, for having run away from their parents in Chicago.

The members of the New-Yorker Schützen Corps, who attended the recent international shooting festival at Hanover, had a pleasant reunion yesterday at Hoffman's, Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue.

The Eichenkranz, a popular German vocal organization, celebrated the third anniversary at the Turn Hall, last night, by a concert, banquet, and ball, which secured a numerous attendance.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Patrick Lynch, of No. 305 East Forty-sixth-street, was committed to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon James Lenahan, who resides in the same house, in a drunken quarrel on Saturday night.

Isaac Bloomfield, the colored man, who on Saturday night shot and dangerously wounded his wife, Sarah, at No. 44 Thomas-street, was arrested in Malden-lane, yesterday morning, by Officer Bliss, of the Second Precinct, and held for trial at the Tombs.

A grand concert was given, last night, at St. John the Evangelist's church, situated in Fifteenth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, the proceeds being devoted to the defraying of some little debt incurred in the building of the grand organ.

The funeral of Henry Nelson, an active member of Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, took place yesterday at St. Ambrose Church, Thompson-street. Nelson died while his wife was attending the funeral of his daughter.

The firm of Prindle, Morgan & Co., No. 159 Pearl-street, whose suspension was announced on Saturday, in consequence of the failure of the Andes Insurance Company, deny that any defalcation in their accounts has taken place, and say that the liabilities will be covered as soon as the accounts can be properly adjusted.

R. Abarbarnell's fur-dressing establishment, Nos. 106 and 108 Greenwich-street, was damaged $2,000 on stock by fire, yesterday morning; insured for $1,000 in Ætna and $700 in Metropolitan Company. The building, owned by Mr. Schultz, was damaged $600; insured for $1,600 in the Pacific and Ætna Companies.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kane, William Monast, of No. 475 West Twenty-sixth-street, was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail, for having, in company with John Murphy, not arrested, attacked Michael Regan, No. 39 Thompson-street, robbing him of $60.

Last evening Rev. C. P. Smyth, who stopped the funeral of Miss Hewitt, last week, alleging that she had died under suspicious circumstances, but which a post-mortem examination proved not to be the case, attempted to defend himself in a "sermon" embodying a relation of what he knew about the case.

The usual Sunday evening service of song held by the Young Men's Christian Association took place last night in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and was very largely attended. Rev. R. H. Orr, of County Tyrone, Ireland, addressed the young men.

The usual weekly meeting of the Coach-drivers' Association was held last night in Continuation Hall, Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street. A committee was appointed to wait on the bosses with a copy of this circular, and obtain their answer in the matter of increased wages.

Last evening Mr. John Noe, Custom-house weight inspector, residing at No. 244 Avenue A, while riding in an Avenue B car which collided with a Third-avenue car at the junction of the two lines in Printing-house-square, had his hand badly crushed, and was removed to the hospital. At the time of the accident Mr. Noe had his arm protruding from the window.

The pie-bakers of this City have formed a company, with a working capital of $200,000, and have just completed a building on Sullivan-street, and will turn out 60,000 pies a day. Each week they use of sugar, 4,000 pounds; butter, 4,000 pounds; cocoanut, 500 pounds; spices and pumpkins, 30,000 pounds; milk, 12,000 quarts; eggs, 20,000; flour, 400 barrels; beef for mince pies, 800 pounds; apples, 300 barrels; lemons, 160 boxes; pie-plates, 100,000.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Smith, aged forty-nine years, of No. 310 St. Mark's-place, died in a fit Saturday night, at the corner of Pearl and Plymouth streets.

Augustus Ammermons, a domestic, was arrested yesterday for stealing a quantity of jewelry from the family of her employer, Mr. J. Fulkerson, No. 77 Ralph-avenue.

James and Edward Dougherty, two peddlers, robbed Mrs. Mary Hicks, of Gowanus, taking her pocket-book and then beating her. The men were arrested.

On Saturday night some malicious vitriol throwers ruined $150 worth of cashmere goods in Jeremiah Strong's dry-goods store, No. 318 Grand-street, E. D.

Late Saturday night, Officer McCue, of the Fifth Precinct, fired three pistol-shots at John Newman, who was driving rapidly through Fifth-street, E. D., and had collided with another man's wagon.

Daniel McGrath and Peter McNally, supposed river thieves, were arrested early yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of wool and hair, which was interrupted by Police officers at the foot of Washington-street, en route for New-York, in charge of a cartman. The cartman gave information that led to the arrest of the suspected thieves.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a woman, whose name has not been learned, attempted to jump into the river from the Hoboken ferry-slip.

John Seeckles was arrested in Hoboken yesterday for attempting to stab James H. Miller. He was held to bail by Recorder Bohnstedt in $